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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

For LATEST MARVELS in FILM PRODUCTION Come to the **WEST END** Telephone 3400.

VOL. V NO. 57 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 339,067.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEENAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kajl.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 863

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fangtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Decan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Where to go
FOR
REFRESHMENT
in the evening
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.
21, Church Gate Street.
CHOICE MOGLAI DISHES
At Moderate Charges.

JAIPUR HOTEL.
A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.
K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and it Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1253.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 7th March 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich latest Artistic Designed and Specially Selected and Made-to-Order High Class Household Furniture by the Well-known Makers, Devji Canji and others, English Gramophone, Indian Hand carved Ladies' Devenporte, etc., etc.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the very valuable substantial and highly polished latest artistic designed made-to-order and specially selected household furniture by the well-known Makers, Messrs. Devji Canji and others, such as rich dining tables, dining chairs, rich mirrored side boards, dinner waggons, rich English designed Genoa velvet lined and silk tapestry lined complete suites of sofas and chairs for the drawing and sitting rooms, Wimbridge pattern large mirrored cabinets, rich corner cabinets, specially ordered, revolving roll top office table by Devji Canji, rich jardineer stands, rich teapoys, rich mirrored hatstands, rich marble centre tables, rich ornaments, Indian hand-carved ladies' Devenporte, rich book cases, Queen Anne Pattern bed-room cabinets, dressing almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, rich dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, single iron bedsteads, English gramaphones, rich pictures, wall clocks, rich brass flower pots, Lady's saddle, rich glass porcelain and plateware, etc., etc.

The property of V. L. R. Chart, Esq., Chief Assistant Auditor and Accountant, G. I. P. Railway, proceeded Home and others.

Catalogues are published and theh property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE of Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks" and Vaucher and Secret Drawers Entirely Suitable for offices.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Company will under instructions from Messrs. Tash & Co., sell by public auction at their rooms their well-known brand new safes consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent Iron "Tosh" safes fitted with "Tosh special 8 Lever Locks" and secret contrivanced sovereign box and voucher drawer entirely suitable for offices.

1 Iron Safe 44 by 26 by 24.
1 ,, ,, 42 by 25 by 24.
1 ,, ,, 40 by 25 by 24.
1 ,, ,, 38 by 24 by 24.
1 ,, ,, 36 by 24 by 24.
1 ,, ,, 26 by 21 by 18.

The above safes are on view.

Note.—"Tosh" is the only "Make" to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an anxious Depositor "Tosh" means "Safety."

MEHTA and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombah, 7th March 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,971 BAGS WAX, ABOUT 6,097 WOODEN PLANKS, 693 GLASS JARS ACETIC ACID, 161 CASES GHEE AND ABOUT 1,521 BAGS MIXED GRAIN.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at C Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Coy.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Station, the following goods discharged, Ex. S.S. India (late S.S. Vorwaerts), being perishable or damaged cargo, or cargo indistinguishable owing to obliteration of marks:—

About 1,971 bags wax.
,, 6,097 wooden planks.
,, 693 glass jars acetic acid.
,, 161 cases ghee.
,, 1,521 bags grain such as rice methi, bran gram, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES 697 TINS, GREEN CRYSTALS (ANILINE DYES).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th March 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., the following aniline dyes:—

6 cases, 571 tins, Malachite Green Crystals No. 447 (Aniline Dyes).
2 cases 126 tins Green Crystals (aniline dyes) of different labels.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Laboratory Goods, Iso, Soaps, Coloured Glazed Wrappers, Shade Cards, Books on Cotton Dying Perusl, Photo Dry Plates, etc., belonging to the Berlin Aniline Coy. (Hostile Firms in Liquidation.).

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, of WEDENESDAY, the 7th March, 1917, a 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms, the following goods belonging to the Berlin Aniline Coy. (Hostile Firm in liquidation):—

Laboratory goods, Iso Soap, coloured glazed wrappers, shade cards, books on cotton dying, Perusl, photo dry plates, wooden screen, table, cupboard, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March 1917.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the PARSEE CYCLING CLUB, to-day at the Gayan Ootejuck Mundli, Tardeo. 7298

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION.—The EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL beg to announce that JUNIOR & SENIOR Cambridge Classes will begin work soon. Students passing this Exam. can immediately join Colleges. Time:—Convenient to all. ADMISSION:—Open to Private as well as School Students of any Standard. Those desirous of joining the Classes are requested to apply sharp to the Principal, at 259-261, Hornby Road Opp. Cox & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated young man of the Bhatnagar Kayasth sect to marry an accomplished young lady of the same sect age about 18 belonging to a well-to-do and respectable Kayasth family in Upper India. Apply to Box. No. 626, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7273.

A YOUNG healthy Bania Graduate Batchelor studying for the final LL.B. Examination, aged 25, a reformer, wishes to marry *any educated Bania girl* of 16 or 18. Communications private. Photo will be sent if required. Write to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7282

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the prinoipal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—An experienced PARSI GRADUATE, Strong in Science for Sir C. J. READYMONEY High School, Gandevi. Start Rs. 70, with good prospects. Apply to the HEAD MASTER. 7255

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN or a retired Govt. servant to join as a sleeping partner in a profitable and easy business, with a capital of about twenty thousand rupees. Likely profits over 25 per cent. If preferred the amount may be given as a loan on interest with good Security. Apply to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7174

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February: MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30; Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—MATRICS on Rs. 20 and P.E.'s on Rs. 25. Apply with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Gondal. 7231

WANTED.—Immediately by a doctor, MIDWIFERY, GYNAECOLOGICAL and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, with or without bags, new or in good order. Apply to Box No. 635, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7304

WANTED—A SUPERVISER, SHORTHAND WRITERS and TYPISTS. Also ENGROSSING CLERKS (knowing Gujrati) those having experience in attorneys line need only apply to Box No. 620, Advt. Dept., "Boybay Chronicle." 7243

WANTED.—DYE-HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT for Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda. Should be a man fully trained in theory and practice of Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico-printing. Preference will be given to one with foreign training and Indian mill experience. Pay about 200 rupees. Apply before 20th instant with full details of age, training, experience and salary desired to PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. 7303.

FOR SALE

MOTOR BOAT, Steel hull, Length 22ft. Beam 5 feet, Horse power 10, Fitted with battery and magneto ignition. Rupees 1,750. Write to Box No. 633, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7293

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR OMNIBUS, 4 cylinders H.P. 40 to 45, maker Crossly, carrying 5 tons convertible into motor lorry. Apply for particulars to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7099.

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

A CHANCE FOR A CHOICE.—We offer you a chance for a choice,—an opportunity for YOUR selection; but, if you are in doubt, we can advise you as no one else can. First, because our experience with the various Typewriters is unequalled, second, because we can give you disinterested counsel, since it is just as profitable for us to sell you one Machine as another. Remember, it is, not what WE want to sell YOU, but what YOU want and OUGHT to buy, it makes no difference to us which one you buy; since we stock all good makes—you can only buy the one YOU want the one best adapted to YOUR requirements. Call or write for particulars.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—FLATS in Apollo Street and Apollo Bunder. Write to Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7239

TO BE LET—Room with attached bathroom, E. L. on ground floor, Apollo Bunder. Write to Box No. 631, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7290

TO BE LET.—"WESTWOOD" having 4 Bed rooms, near Government House Mahableshwar. Apply Hon. MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI, Ridge Road. 7307.

DEOLALI.—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

MATHERAN.—For Bungalows for the hot season Apply early to LORDS, Matheran Stores. 7118

SOWDAGAR BUILDING—Flats to be let from 15th of March 1917, at Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati Sea-side (third floor and ground floor) one hall, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, etc., upto date convenience and electric fittings complete. Apply WITHIN. 7305

TO BE LET—GODOWNS and upper 3 floors suitable for offices, clubs, residence, hotel, etc. situated at Appolo Street, near Share Bazar, Fort, opp. Messrs. LIPTONS, Ltd. Rent moderate. Apply to HARIRAM NATHUBHAI, c/o Messrs. Dharsi Nanji & Co., Danabunder, Bombay No. 3, Tel. No. 1311. 7188.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY the 8th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Holi) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st March, 1917. 7241

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Dictation at the Central Telegraph Offices in Bombay, Karachi and Poona on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, for 12 appointments as General Scale probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment, 5 appointments as Local Scale women probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment and 11 appointments as Local Scale probationers in the Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Men candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and women candidates between the ages of 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII standard of an European School and the VI of an English teaching School. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in original (nationality certificates not required in case of Indians) must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 18th March, 1917. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by the certificates in original mentioned above. Candidates should state at which of the 2 Offices named in this Notice they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training in a Telegraph Class for a period not exceeding 12 months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

J. G. BERRIE,
For Postmaster-General,
(Traffic) Bombay.
Bombay, the 3rd March, 1917. 7296

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of LICENSES for the retail sale in the Town and Island of Bombay of Intoxicating drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.) prepared from "Hemp", as defined in section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act, V of 1878, as subsequently amended, for the period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1917, will be sold by public auction at the Town Hall at 12 noon (Standard Time) on Monday the 12th March 1917.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd March 1917. 7300

NOTICE.

I GYAN CHAND DIWAN CHAND OBHRAI, of Jhelum, having now attained my majority on 11th day of February, 1917, do hereby notify to all concerned that I repudiate all or any acts done, during my minority, by Sita Ram or by Sita Ram Lakhmi Dass or by Lakhmi Dass, in contravention, or in excess of their written authority and agreement, in connection with the firm "Gyan Chand Sita Ram" at Bombay, and that I especially disown liability for any Hundies, Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes executed by the said person or persons, in the name of the abovementioned firm, except where the consideration received has been duly credited in the books of the firm, or new hundies, or Promissory Notes have been executed in their place on the recommendation of my grandfather Lala Fateh Chand Pleader Jhelum.

(Sd.) GYAN CHAND DIWAN CHAND OBHRAI.
7309

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1917, upto 4 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), for the supply of blue rubble stone for crushing into metal that will be required for building the proposed sea wall on the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, from 1st April, 1917, to 31st March, 1918. Value of work, about Rs. 18,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized agents. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 900, nine hundred, only in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 1,800, one thousand and eight hundred only, will be required from the contractor, in Government Promissory Notes, whose tender will be accepted. Forms of tender can be had from this office on week days during office hours but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st March 1917. 7301

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 7285

LOST.

LOST or MISLAID one SHARE-CERTIFICATE No. 1960 of The New Mofussil Co., Ltd., If anyone deals with the abovementioned certificate will do so at his risk and peril.

HARILAL HARUAH CHAND.
c/o Jethalal Ramji
7212. 59, Mint Road, Fort.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the meeting of the shareholders held TODAY, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1916, has been declared payable on and after the 7th March 1917, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those share-holders whose names appear on the register of the Company upto the evening of 14th February, 1917. The share-holders are requested to communicate to the Agents change in their address to prevent dividend warrants being mis-sent.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th February 1917. 7224

TO BE LET & FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—

ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.

VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1½ acres.

GLEN OGLE.—Mahableshwar, FOR SALE. Fine Bungalow on Sassoon Road, Mahableshwar, with seven acres ground, fully furnished.

For particulars apply,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
6905 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
824 Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

L. C. E's or B. E's and other Contractors' staff for construction of buildings those who can join within a week should call at our office between 7-30 and 9 in the morning or evening.

PHATAK & WALCHAND LTD.
Tara Baug,
Love Lane,
Post Mazagaon Bombay.
7299

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS with a Deposit of Rs. 500 are invited by the undersigned on Monday, the 12th March 1917, for constructing the extensions to the Building situate at Marine Lines, Queen's Road, Bombay and belonging to Mr. Cursetji B. Bolton.

Plans, conditions of contract etc. may be seen and copies of Form of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per set, from the undersigned's office in Mottial's Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort.

MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY,
M.S.A., H.S.E. (Lon.)
7256. Architect, etc.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PANDOORANG SUNDERRAO JAYAKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground being portion of a larger property belonging to the said Mr. Pandoorang Soonderrao Jayakar, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate lying and being at Coombharwada without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3758 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with neighbouring land of the said Mr. Pandoorang Soonderrao Jayakar under Old Nos. 446, 558, 559, and 656, New No. 4231, Old Survey No. 394 and New Survey No. 1/1857 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Pandoorang Soonderrao Jayakar and partly that of Goolamally Noorbhoy on or towards the West by a passage owned by Bai Rakhmabai Dwarkanath on or towards the North by the property of the said Bai Rakhmabai Dwarkanath and on or towards the south by a public passage which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3214 and Street No. 778 and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Pandoorang Soonderrao Jayakar.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1917.

MERWANJI, KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7302

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an AUCTION SALE held by Messrs. Bennett and Co., under-instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji attorneys for Messrs. KUPPA DOLA and Co., mortgagees of the property hereunder described. Our client was the highest bidder and was declared the purchaser thereof. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 4th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3731 and 3732 New No. 10436. Old Survey Nos. 3310 and 3311 and New Survey No. 6039, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 1355 and Street No. 8 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the house of Zenoo Ellappa Kamati and now of Gungaram Lingoo on or towards the West formerly by the house of Lingoo Krishna Kamati and now of Usnuna Laxman Taidul on or towards the North by the 4th Kamatipura Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Raju Babaji and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this sixth day of March, 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
7308 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMURAS DORABJI KAPADIA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground being Plot No. 16 Gamdevi estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Gamdevi without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 7335 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 18 the property of Dr. Bhicaji Ghaswalla on the West by the Tejpal Road on the North by Plot No. 15 the property of Joosab Mahomed Dama and on the South by Plot No. 17 the property of Dr. Bhicaji Ghaswalla which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Dard No. 2382 A/4 and Street No. 2C Tejpal Road and were formerly vacant and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
7266 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES OF TAJ MAHAL, "GREEN" GERMADE-MADE ANILINE DYE.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 12th day of March, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard, Fort, the following:—

11 cases (sealed) of Taj Mahal, "Green" Aniline Dye each case containing 50 tins, each tin of 1 lb. by Weiler-Ter-Meer of Germany and 10 tins loose.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD, NEXT TO THE PROSPECT MILLS LIMITED.

Under instructions from Mr. K. M. Mowdawala, Vakil for Mr. Meherwanji Hormasji Daruwala and others, the Transferees, under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated 3rd May, 1915, and made between Hormasji Jamasji Daruwala and another of the one part and the said Meherwanji Hormasji Darnwala and others of the other part, and pursuant to the exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 13th May 1911, and made between Dajeebhai Rustomji Daruwala of the one part and the said Hormasji Jamasji Daruwala and another of the other part, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 22nd day of March 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of De Lisle Road and forming a portion of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729 732 and 740 and Collector's New Nos. 1/11981 and New Survey No. 1/2704 and in the Books of the Foras Land Commissioner under No. 852 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under G. Ward No. 2251 (3) and Street No. 300 B, De Lisle Road, and containing by admeasurement 1,137 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the South and West by the Prospect Mills formerly known as the Hope Mills and on the North partly by the said Prospect Mills and partly by the property of Meherji Cursetji Golwala, and on the East by the property of Peerozsha Cowasji Bamji and others.

The above property is on a Leasehold land for 999 years commencing from 1st July, 1911, and the monthly rent payable to the Lessor is Rs. 47-6-0 and consists of 84 rooms of which the aggregate monthly rent would be Rs. 320.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BABA DHABU STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Abdul Satar Alli Mahomed, the Administrator *debonis non* of the property and credits of Hajee Mahomed Tar Mahomed, one of the deceased mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Bai Cooverbai, widow and others, heirs of the deceased mortgagor Abdul Hoosein Dawoodbhai Mithaiwala, and by virtue of the power of the sale reserved to the said Abdul Satar Alli Mahomed under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th September, 1897, sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage, tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 298, New No. 7588, Old Survey No. 1016 and New Survey No. 4442, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6904 and Street No. 132, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the said Dhabu Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Hyderalli Rajbhai and on the South by the property of Abdul Hoosein Shaikh Nooroodin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 7th March 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The Sale of 100 F. P. Bales of Bengal Catton advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

The Sale of Landed Property at Mandvi Bunder Road advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED till Thursday, the 22nd instant.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Pumchnillian Arab horse, 14-2, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A VERY RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN WHO WANT REALLY VERY ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 11th day of March, 1917, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at "The Cliff," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture plated ware, pictures, porcelain China glass ware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany cabinets, sideboards, dining tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered out from the well-known makers Messrs. Dickens and Jones of England.

Porcelainware and ornaments consisting of Doulton's Royal Crown Derby, Coalport Royal Worcester, Minton's Dresdens, and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carara marble and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silver ware and carved ivory pieces best English carpets, especially made to order and stair- carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Rare oil paintings by well-known painters in massive gold frames and selected other pictures in ornamental frames:—

Grandfather and other clocks.
Japanese screens, ornaments and plates.
Finest crystal glass dinner services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by and is the property of Mr. Hormusji Nasherwanji Vakil who is changing his residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Walkeshwar Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Reed and Barton, and Elkington dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard and dinner wagon, drawing room suite in 10 pieces, English design cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstand, handsome flower vases, electric standard lamps, writing tables, book cases, engraving and oil-paintings, selected seasoned wood bedroom furniture, fancy teapoys, Curzon chairs, revolving chair, Wheeler sewing machine, office tables, verandah benches, meatsafes, Hinks and Ditmar table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, China matting, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of H. Mulrony, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, CHOICE AND RARE GARDEN PLANTS.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1917, AT 8 A.M. (S. T.), MORNING.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th day of March, 1917, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable, choice and rare garden plants comprising, palms, standard roses, crotons, colens, dracaenus, bigonias, ferns, chrysanthemums, Japanese bamboo grass, iron garden stands, garden boxes with annuals, etc., etc.

The property of S. D. Smith Esq., Assistant Collector of Excise, changing bungalow.

The above will be on view on 9th and 10th March, from 12 noon to 7-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Provisions for Indian Troops, etc., at Alexandra Docks, at the North end of Railway shed.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY, 8th March, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Docks at the North end of Railway shed.

A lot of provision for Indian Troops, lot of gunny bags, hoop iron, coir ropes, sea dead stock, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 7th March 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING!
SATURDAY NEXT
ARMANDO VAY'S LATEST SENSATION
THE CIRCUS DANCER.
FEATURING
COUNTESS CECYL TYRAN—PAGANINI
Dainty booklet can be had at the Theatre, Price Annas Two. Read the story first and then see it on the screen.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
EDWARDES THEATRE
GAIETY at 6-30
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
MISS [illegible]OSSIE JENNINGS
The Aus[illegible]ar will appear
For the LAST TIME TO-NIGHT,
MISS MONA
in
CATCHY CHORUSES
C. MORRIS
Comedian and Dancer.
Above Varieties are intercepted by
A GREAT LONDON PRODUCTION
THE CHILDREN
OF THE CIRCUS.
ALSO
A KEYSTONE COMEDY.

TO-MORROW OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT.
NEW ARTISTES
NEW BUSINESS
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
and
Special Engagement following their enormous Sucess in China and Japan
of
THE WHAT NOTS:
A HIGH CLASS VARIETY COMPANY
And
MYSTICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Comprising
RENVILLE ROBERTY
MASTER MAGICIAN
AND ILLUSIONIST
MISS IRENE ERYL
Classical and speciality dancing, chorus, ballad and Serio Singing, ragtime medleys.
"SHE STANDS ALONE"
CHARLIE
Comedian.
THAT'S ALL, with a Style of his own.
THE WARLEYS.
MINISTERS OF MIRTH.
Scotch Artists and dancers.
BRILLIANT COSTUMES
and
SPECTACULAR LIGHT EFFECTS
Intercepted by
THE FLOWER GIRL
OF MONT MARTRE
Featuring PROTEA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE THEATRE DE LUXE.
"THE TIMES OF INDIA" says:
"It is easy for Theatrical Managers to claim the greatest success ever attained—on paper—for each company that visits them, but the public can at once test the veracity of their statements by attending the performances."
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
which is now entering its record month at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
has certainly broken all Bombay records, as all who were present during this week-end saw for themselves.

TO-DAY
AT 5-30 AND 9-30.
THE RECORD PROGRAMME:
Keeping the audience Spellbound from Start to the Finish.
TO-DAY
71st PERFORMANCE 71st
and the popularity
of
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Greater than ever

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GRAND-OPENING-NIGHT
Saturday 10th March
When we shall exehibit in
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MONSTER PROGRAMME
The first two Episodes
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The Greatest of all Great Serials
"THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY."

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Commencing Saturday March 10th
At 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
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THE
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY
COMPANY
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25 ARTISTES 25
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THE GREAT LONDON REVUE
"THE REDHEADS"
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FULL ORCHESTRA
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A Mystery of Mysteries. Unique piece in the pictorial world, full of sensation and thrill. To see it is to admit the highest advancement of science that a human brain can ever achieve. Instruction and amusement going side by side. It keeps your heart beating as episode after episode meets your eyes.
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EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 3-30 p. m.
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A SUPER SERIAL.
45,000 ft. Long. 8,000 ft. Weekly.
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Fail not to pay a visit and you shall not have cause for regret.
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Virile American Author Emerson Hough.
THE
54,000 Feet. **THE BROKEN COIN** 10,000 feet. every week
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The Most Popular and Prominent Figures
GRACE CUNARD as KITTY GRAY
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With the Irish at the Front!
THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS
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Taken on the spot.
DES[illegible]CTION OF A GERMA[illegible] BLOCKHOUSE.
Remarkable pictures of British big-gun work taken through a trench loophole at great risk.
Eight huge shells are fired which gradually get the range. Daring work by artillery Observation Officer. Finally a shell lands right in the centre of the German Defence. There is a terrific explosion and the whole Blockhouse completely vanishes. Putting "Mother" (the Big British Gun) to bed.
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Prices: Re. 1, As. 8, 6, 4 and 2.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 6.

The disturbance in north-west India yesterday moved into north-east India, given few falls of rain in Assam Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east Punjab and east Rajputant.

The chief amounts are:—Dhubri, Burdwan, Bogra and Mukteswar half an inch, Hissar a quarter, Trivandrum t'ree quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in north-west India and increase in north-east India with north Burma

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 11 a.m. 9 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.803 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.6 "
Dew Point	69.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.729 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	5.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 "
Minimum ....do.	74.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,NW,ESE,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	136 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	Day of Week.	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
		Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar		h. m.	ft	in.
Tues.	6		m 10	16	25	1	6	m 4	32	19	1
			10	54a	27	3		4	5a	17	10
Wed	7		m 10	59	26	0	7	m 4	56	18	3
			11	17a	27	8		4	39a	17	4
Thur	8		m 11	22	26	9	8	m 5	20	17	6
			11	40a	28	0		5	12a	16	11
Fri.	9		m 11	54	27	4	9	m 5	45	16	10
								5	44a	16	10
Sat.	10		m 0	4	28	2	10	m 6	11	16	4
			0	26a	27	8		6	15a	17	0
Sun.	11		m 0	29	28	1	11	m 6	38	16	0
			0	58a	27	0		6	45a	17	6
Mon.	12		m 0	57	27	10	12	m 7	6	15	11
			1	32a	27	6		7	15a	18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 6 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 7 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 54m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 8 (Thursday)	" 6h. 53m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 9 (Friday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 10 (Saturday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 11 (Sunday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 12 (Monday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 48m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan.	26th	6h.	31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th	8h.	58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	15th	7h.	23.2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 6th March 1917 was 30.005 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 0.34 inch. and Delhi 0.10 inch. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the east Punjab and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in defect in the south-western and south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.11 inch. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.14 inch. of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except in lower Sind where, however, it is in excess during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen; it is now in defect during the day at Veraval and Surat and at night in north Gujarat and at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature is in defect at some statians.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression in north-west India has moved into the United Provinces; it has caused fairly general rain in the east Punjab and light local rain in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and the extreme western districts of the United Provinces. Local rain has fallen also in south Malabar. Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula.

Some showers are likely in Malabar. A few showers may occur also in south-east Madras, the east Punjab, the south-east Central Provinces and possibly in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th of March 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Mar.)	68.4	53.4	83	..	7.53	—2.16
Jask	82.8	64.0	47	..	4.23	0.85
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (5th Mar.)	85.3	72.7	40	..	3.05	0.22
PUNJAB						
Multan	78.8	50.7	44	..	0.22	—1.01
Rawalpindi	74.3	47.7	48	..	0.88	—5.70
Lahore	76.3	48.3	63	..	0.16	—2.52
Hissar	79.0	50.8	78	0.34	0.91	..
Ambala	77.7	52.7	90	0.07	0.62	—4.21
Delhi	72.3	51.0	83	0.10	1.14	—1.29
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.5	52.0	72	0.07	0.75	—0.62
Mainpuri	77.6	55.4	76	0.05	1.06	—0.34
Jhansi	87.3	54.6	78	0.11	2.25	0.68
Cawnpore	81.8	57.5	70	0.04	3.09	2.18
Allahabad	84.1	59.2	51	..	3.04	1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	84.1	49.0	59	..	0.36	—0.54
Karachi	86.4	64.0	59	..	0.18	—1.09
Ajmer	74.8	52.8	58	..	0.62	—1.15
Jaipore	71.9	48.3	79	0.14	0.60	—0.62
Kotah	85 6	59.8	48	..	0.12	—0.74
Mount Abu	68.4	54.8	10	..	0.41	—0.65
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.4	56.9	63	..	0.53	0.12
Dwarka	81.8	66.8	69	..	0	—0.88
Veraval	80.1	62.6	64	..	0	—0.45
Rajkot	90.1	58.8	57	..	0.02	—0.44
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	61.0	63	..	0	—0.47
Surat	90.3	64.5	59	..	0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	91.9	56.8	30	..	1.04	0.09
Deesa	90.6	52.0	26	..	1.15	0.65
Neemuch	83.7	54.0	25	..	1.14	0.41
Indore	86.9	55.8	37	..	1.76	0.89
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.7	57.8	47	..	5.23	2.99
Saugor	86.2	53.0	48	..	3.06	1.08
Hoshangabad	88.3	56.4	61	..	4.06	3.65
Khandawa	92.1	64.8	47	..	1.68	0.62
Akola	93.2	61.5	37	..	4.07	2.90
Amraoti	91.8	62.1	35	..	4.11	2.25
Nagpur	92.1	66.0	42	..	5.67	3.54
Chanda	92.1	59.6	42	..	4.01	2.94
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	71.3	81	..	2.40	1.88
Ratnagiri	89.5	68.7	70	..	8.65	7.95
Marmugao	87.0	67.7	69	..	5.80	4.31
Sarwar	86.9	65.0	79	..	9.68	7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.9	59.7	61	..	1.65	0.81
Ahmednagar	89.8	59.5	54	..	2.08	0.81
Poona	88.2	59.9	62	..	2.95	1.32
Sholapur	93.8	69.3	20	..	9.10	7.85
Bijapur	89.5	62.3	32	..	9.80	8.47
Belgaum	87.0	64.9	32	..	11.56	9.62
Aurangabad	90.7	64.0	45	..	2.05	0.84
Nizamabad (Indur).	94.0	63.2	32	..	1.77	0.77
Hyderabad	92.7	64.5	41	..	3.09	2.34
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.5	72.0	80	..	6.27	2.99
Calicut	85.9	74.7	83	..	6.20	—0.33
Cochin	88.8	76.0	82	0.08	5.72	—3.68
Colombo	86.7	74.9	86	0.04	20.80	—3.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	71.2	85	..	11.00	4.29
Bellary	95.5	67.0	22	..	5.73	3.42
Cuddapah	98.1	73.3	74	..	4.87	2.06
Madras	88.4	74.8	85	..	18.58	—1.74
Bangalore	90.0	64.8	81	..	11.10	7.31
Coimbatore	94.4	73.2	76	..	7.26	1.92
Trichinopoly	94.5	77.2	77	..	3.38	—5.48
Nagapatam	86.	71.4	76	..	16.40	—12.74

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

The following names of British officers appear in Casualty list No. 321, Indian Expeditionary Force:—

KILLED.

Machine Gun Corps 2nd-Lieut F M Raikes.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

South Persian Rifles, Captain A F Wittkugel.

WOUNDED.

RFA, Captain R O L Travers, Norfolks 2nd-Lieut P Child, IA, Temporary Captain D T Macdonald.

MISSING.

Black Watch 2nd-Lieut T Mck Cowie

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 322 Indian Expeditionary Forces:

KILLED.

R E Lieut A S M Best, Wiltshires Captain R W F Jesson; Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd-Lieut H R Macdonald, IA, Captains C H M Churchill, W Odell, 2nd-Lieut F Twomey.

WOUNDED.

R F A, 2nd-Lieut A M Fawcett, Machine Gun Corps; Lieut W E Beaumont, Seaforth Highlands; Lieut W S Campion, 2nd-Lieuts J. Forbes, A W T Bonar, Norfolks; 2nd-Lieut N Vincent, Black Watch; Captain J B S Haldane, Lieut W A Young; IA, Major A G Shea, Captains A L Johnston, CI, Shepherd; F A Macartney, N F Nicoll, Lieut H R C Richton, IARO, 2nd-Lieuts P F Toogood, J H Wise, AGA, Dunning, C E Fieldsend, L E Macgregor, H G Milchem.

DELHI, Mar. 3.

The following names of British Officers appear in the 234th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Major R G Baker, temporary Captain E M Dennys.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—2nd-Lieuts G H Alington, S G Mellis Smith, G W Maunsell.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—Lieut P F Toogood.

WOUNDED.

Royal Field Artillery:—Major H S Jaskson.

Royal Engineers:—Major W D B Conran.

Norfolks:—Captain L W Akiston, 2nd-Lieut F S H Farmer.

Indian Army:—Major G C Wheeler, Captains P A R Pritchard, R Blandy, H N Colan, R Bagnall, A Fiddel, Temporary Captain O P Hamilton, Lieuts C G Toogood, N A Eatson, B E C Plowden.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—2nd-Lieuts A E K Teviot Kerr, C W P Scott, R T Russell, F A Allard, E D Anderson, C P Winckler, E Curnow.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

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20 Pills Re. 1-4. 40 Pills Rs. 2.
V. P. P. Extra.
RHEMANI PHARMACY,
Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi BAZAR), BOMBAY No. 9.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, March 5th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		700
" " Sales of East Indian		250
" " Imports		Nil.
Mid. Americans		11.74 -26
Egyptian F. G. F.		22.65 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	17.59 +50
	July	17.48 +44
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	17.16 +50
	July.	17.03 +47

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 6th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	10.39	
March-April	11.33	+30
April-May	11.27	
May-June	11.23	
June-July	11.14	+29
July-Aug.	11.00	+28
Aug.-Sept.	10.31	
Sept.-Oct.	10.45	+25
Oct.-Nov.	10.30	
Nov.-Dec.	10.20	
Dec.-Jan.	10.15	+26
Jan.-Feb.	10.12	
Feb.-Mar.	10.12	
March-April	10.12	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.30 +20
July	19.80 -25
Nov.	19.95 +40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool March 5th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8.92	
" " Fully Good	9.02	
" " Fine	9.35	
" No 1 Oomra Good	9.62	
" " " Fully Good	9.80	
" " Fine	10.05	+25
" Broach Good	10.84	
" Fully Good	11.12	
" Fine	11.20	
" Scinde Good	8.77	
" Fully Good	8.87	
" Fine	9.20	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar 5th.

Silver	37 5/16 No change.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 6.

The market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 405/8 and declined to Rs. 402/8 on speculators' and jobbers' selling.

A fair business has been reported in Broach and very little in other qualities.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

Quotations are:—
M. G. Good Broach, 402/8.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal, 290.
M. G. K Akola, 369.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 6th.

Description.	Mar. 1917	April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
	Delivery.			
Broach, Good M.G.	..	405	..	..
Broach, Fine M.G.	414	410	..	410/15
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	290	..	..	285/95
Bengal, Fine M.G.	299	..	304	295/05
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/02
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	300	..	..	295/05
Khan. Akola Fine M.G.	370/1	..	373/4	350/65
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	365/75
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	370/80
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	..	..	..	375/85
Khandeish, Fine M.G.	357	..	..	335/45
Khandeish, F.G. M.G.	327	..	..	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/25
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Mathia, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/40
Sawglinned Dharwar Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta, Good M G	..	..	..	..
Westerns, Good M G	..	..	..	..
Westerns, Good H G	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 6th March, 1917. 5-15 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	309	300	290	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	299	290	..	25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	..	303	293	..	Ready
	..	302	292	..	25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	355	330	..	Ready
	..	360	330	..	25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G) G S	..	..	353	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) G S	..	..	373	..	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Akola Kharnz.	..	370	352	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	363	350	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	373	355	..	Ready
	..	370	360	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.	..	385	367	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	361	373	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	25th Mar. 17
Broach (M G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	413	..	405	1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	420	405	..	Ready
	..	410	395	..	25th Mar. 17
Mathia (M G.)	..	357	341	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalk Bijapur (M G)	..	..	..	413	April/May 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	418	April/May 17
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	410	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	400	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Miraj M.G.)	..	..	..	425	April/May 17
	..	..	..	426	April/May 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 6th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
Ready'	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	45 8 0	6 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 10 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore'	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 2 0	9 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 14 0	9 4 0
Teelseed, White 85/15	40 0 0	9 0 0
" Gajar 75/25	44 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 50/50	42 0 0	8 8 0
" Black	40 0 0	7 14 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	..
Mowraseed	3 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	34 0 0	5 5 0
Arandi	37 0 0	..
Forward	Rs a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 5 0	
Linseed May	9 15 9	
Linseed Sept.	10 9 0	

BULLION.

Bombay, March 6.

The silver market is steady.
English Bar Gold, 28.
Shield Sovereign, 15-15.
Dragon, 15-13.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 90-14.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 90-14.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 91-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 3/8.
3 Months' Sight Francs, 194.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67 nominal.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, at 80 nominal.

SHARES.

The market was quiet all round on account of bulls making profit.

In Mill shares for April delivery Standards were placed between 1,510 to 1,520, Madhavjees from 1,565 to 1,575, Nagpurs from 2,210 to 2,220, Fazulbhoys from 645 to 652/8, Crescents from 215 to 217/8.

Swadeshis were steady at 1,710, Indore-Malwas at 350, Indian Bleachings at 267/8, Currimbhoys at 350, Pearls at 472/8.

Tata Iron Ordinarys were quoted between 225 to 232/8, Deferreds from 825 to 845, Katni Ordinary was steady at 242/8, Shivraipurs were quoted from 37/8 to 42, Central India Minin gfrom 49 to 56.

Bombay Trams from 315 to 320, Tata Hydro was quoted at 1,055.

Market closed quiet but steady.

THE PIECE-GOODS MARKETS.

The Cloth Markets will be closed to-day on account of the sad demise of the wife of Goshwami Tilkayat Maharaj of Shri Nathadwar, and to-morrow owing to the "Holi" holiday. The markets will re-open at noon on Friday next for a few hours.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

A good deal of uncertainty appears to exist regarding the application of the super-tax on profits and this caused considerable fluctuation in jute shares which opened strong and then declined. Subsequently, they recovered and the tone of the market at the close was steady. Coal shares did not attract much attention. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 14-12; Bengal 815; Jaintv Central 16-8 ex.d.; Lakurka 41-8, 41-12; Ondal (ord) 14, 14-1; Sendra 14-1, 14-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 365, 367; Auckland (ord) 180, 175; Barnagore (ord) 102, 103, 104, 105, 106; Baboolore (ord) 268; Clive (ord) 122, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124; Delta (ord) 210, 220; Fort William (ord) 128; Howrah (ord) 270; Kamarhatty (ord) 210, 212, 213, 305, 302, 300, 295, 310; Kankinarah (ord) 317; Kinnison (ord) 460, 455, 457-8; Lawrence (ord) 270, 265; Northbrook (ord) 294, 295; Standard (ord) 220; Union (ord) 200, 204, 205, 208.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-8 to Rs. 70 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 70-8.

JAPAN COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

A new cotton spinning company with a capital of 5,000,000 yen has been formed at Kanazawa. It is stated that the public demand for shares in this company was unexpectedly large. Another spinning company, with a capital of 3,000,000 yen is being formed to erect a mill with 30,000 spindles near Tsurumi. (Yen equal to 2s. 0½d.)

CONSUMPTION.
Curdled-Milk-treatment with *Lacto Nectar* is the most scientific and reliable Indian method of treating *CONSUMPTION*, anaemia, chlorosis and general debility. Particulars with testimonials sent post free on application to:—
LACTO-NECTAR DEPOT,
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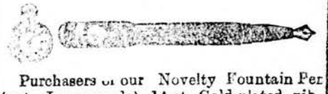
FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!



Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.
Price, Rs. 2-14
MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,
China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.
Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—
White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).
We manufacture also:—
French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.
Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY
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Telephone No. 3953.

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Letting their blocks or rooms will find the Leelaw-Entry-System Books most useful to give them the right information regarding—
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The Soap that helps the razor to give a smooth and comfortable shave. Does not dry on the face.
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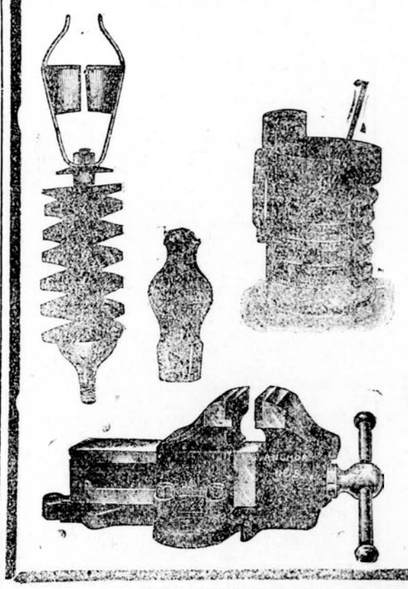

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IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 27th of Sheherewar 1286.
Mahomedan: 12th Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1335.
Hindu: 14th of Fagun Sud, 1979.
Sunrise: 6.54m.; **Sunset:** 6h. 46.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lady Willingdon opens the Sale of Work and Fancy Fair in aid of War Funds, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Royal Insurance Building Churchgate-street, Fort, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 10.

Excelsior Theatre: Opening of the Bandman Musical Comedy Co., "The Redheads, at 9-30.

TUESDAY, March 13.

Garden Party at Government House at 5 p.m. and at 6-15 p.m., his Excellency will hold an Investiture in the State Bungalow.

DAILY.

Musical Comedy Co., "The Redheads," 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NAEGAMVALA—6th March, at Tardeo, opposite Sir Adamji Pirbhoy's Mill, Jehangir Dadabhoy Naegamvala. Funeral this morning at 8 (S.T.).

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

BAND AT THE PAREL WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 o'clock.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The weekly class for the study of public questions, conducted by Prof. P. K. Telang will not meet this evening.

BABU PANALAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In February 479 males, 59 females and 90 children, making a total of 628 patients, were treated at the above Dispensary at Pydhowni, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Trustees fo the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when some routine business was transacted.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The monthly lecture of the series will be delivered by Mr G. B. Vaidya in Marathi, on "The teachings of Hinduism about God and Man," at the Hira Bag Hall, C. P. Tank Road, to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture is open to the public.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The next periodical discussion to be held on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, will be initiated by Mr. C. S. Deole, member, Servants of India Society, the subject being "The Indian Financial Statement for 1917-18." The Hon. Professor R. P. Paranjpe will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, this evening at 6 o'clock (B.T.), when a religious discussion will be held by Swami Omkar Suchchidanandji and Saraswatidas Vedanti on "Advait" in Marathi.

A REPUTED INDIAN SURGEON.

We learn that Dr. S. R. Moolgaoker, F. R. C. S. (England) is due to arrive in Bombay by the s s. Circass a after a stay of nine years in England. During this long stay in London he had had the good fortune of acting as House Surgeon in such well-known hospitals as the St. Peter's, Hospital, concer hospital, St. Mark's Hospital and various other institutions. Dr. Moolgaoker had a brilliant career as an all-round Surgeon, and has specialised in abdominal surgery.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

The fortnightly meeting of the above Club was held at Mahim on Sunday last.

The first event, a 10 Bird handicap sweep resulted in a tie between C. R. Perkin and J. W. Linford, both returning scores of 10, including handicaps. Perkin proved the winner in the shoot off.

In the Spoon competition Perkin was again to the fore and after another tie with Linford and Fraser, Perkin carried off the prize.

The monthly shoot for Club Cup followed and McBain with 7 kills added to his handicap returned top score. Kennedy with 7 kills and 2 handicap and Fraser with 8 kills being the next in order.

The Handicap Cup fell to R. Kennedy who with 9 straight kills, plus handicap returned a possible. A. S. Knowles with a score of 8 took the second prize in the sweep.

Two "Miss and out" competitions brought the proceedings to a close, Kingston winning the first and Fraser the second.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

TWELTH EXTRA MEETING

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Thursday Mar. 8.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Criton 9-12; Gibberish 9-7; Santa Barbara 5; Screamer 9-3; Gipsy's Advice 8-12; Leven Bridge 8-8; Sugar Loaf 8-2; Bed-Time 7-10; Manilla 7-8; Spenser 7-0; Partial Eclipse 6-6; Madrina 6-0.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Triple Alliance 9-10; Gipsy's Advice 9-8; Black Walnut 9-6; Cicatrix 9-6; Fire Finch 9-0; Premier 9-0; Kenilworth 8-12; Binfield Grove 8-11; Cheriton 8-10; Verres 8-10; County Cricket 8-9; Bedspread 7-12; Lumination 7-12; Margreen 7-11; Penny Pie 7-10; King's Head 7-7; Billy Bawn 7-4.

THE HAYDCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Dorian 10-7; Ute 9-12; Dumfries 9-5; Strathroyale 9-5; Final Proof 9-3; Athlete 8-9; Falcon Queen (late Ma Honey) 8-8; Megalo 8-3; Mossy 7-13; Sungrebe 7-10; Wise Thrush 7-6; Adelaide II 7-5; Vardar 7-5; Minimum 6-10; Kit Grey Leg 6-10.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Purity 9-12; White Silk 9-9; Collingwood 9-8; Money Gold 9-6; Hurchan 9-2; Ruby Mine 9-2; Sir Knight 9-0; Kaharaman 8-8; Mooltan 8-7; Ace of Royals 8-4; Black Hussar 8-0; Excelsior 7-13; Lord Roseberry 7-12; Malacca 7-11; Burg 7-8; Black Ivory 7-5; Kaiumers 7-2; Tawdry 6-9; Malayeb 6-5.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Fairy Gold 9-7; Mount Pleasant 9-5; Powerful 9-5; Major (late Jemadar) 9-0; Nassau 9-0; Flying Machine 8-7; Marmora 8-6; Challenger 8-6; Thorium 8-6; Active 8-2; Morning Light 8-1; Najdi 8-0; Seabound 8-0; Ace of Diamonds 7-13; Acetine 7-12; Shimran 7-12; Rosy Morn 7-11; Dartmoor 7-8; Raven 7-6; Faleh Khan 7-5.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Tawakul 9-0; Arabian Consul 8-11; Khan ahadur 8-11; Old China 8-11; Good Morning 11; Panama 8-9; Justice 8-7; Bayonet 8-7; Nimred 8-7; Bikaneer 8-6; Grey Hawk 8-5; lim 8-4; Ormuz 8-2; Oriental Balm 8-2; Czar 8-1; Archer 7-12; Shatra 7-12; Mint Master 7-11; Bhayram 7-9; Cox 7-0; Toledo 7-6.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(Tuesday, 6th March, 1917.)
First Race starts at 2-30 p.m.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Criton 9-12, Gibberish 9-7, Santa Barbara 9-5, Screamer 9-3, Sugar Loaf 8-2, Bed-time 7-10, Spenser 7-0, Madrina 6-0.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Triple Alliance 9-10, Black Walnut 9-6, Premiere 9-0, Kenilworth 8-12, Binfield Grove 8-11, Cheriton 8-10, Verres 8-10, County Cricket 8-9, Bedspread 7-12, Lumination 7-12, Margreen 7-11, Penny Pie 7-10, Billy Bawn 7-4.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Ute 9-12, Dumfries 9-5, Strathroyale 9-5, Final Proof 9-3, Athlete 8-9, Falcon Queen (late Ma Honey) 8-8, Mossy 7-13, Sungrebe 7-10, Wise Thrush 7-6, Adelaide II 7-5, Kit Grey Leg 6-10.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Purity 9-12, Collingwood 9-8, Money Gold 9-6, Hurchan 9-2, Ruby Mine 9-2, Sir Knight 9-0, Kaharaman 8-8, Mooltan 8-7, Ace of Royals 8-4, Black Hussar 8-0, Excelsior 7-13, Malacca 7-11, Black Ivory 7-3.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Fairy Gold 9-7, Mount Pleasant 9-5, Powerful 9-5, Major (late Jemadar) 9-0, Nassau 9-0, Marmora 8-6, Challenger 8-6, Thorium 8-4, Active 8-2, Morning Light 8-1, Najdi 8-0, Seabound 8-0, Ace of Diamonds 7-13, Shimran 7-12, Dartmoor 7-8, Raven 7-6, Faleh Khan 7-5.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Tawakul 9-0, Khan Bahadur 8-11, Good Morning 8-11, Panama 8-9, Justice 8-7, Bayonet 8-7, Bikaneer 8-6, Salim 8-4, Ormuz 8-2, Oriental Balm 8-2, Archer 7-12, Shatra 7-12, Mint Master 7-11, Cox 7-0, Toledo 7-0.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Contest, Hajee Baba, State Express, Pacific, Garland, Devildom, Sunflower, White Flag, Rayis, Bhookhri, Kingsway, Sunlight, Florida, Full House, Manitoba, Navarino, Picture and Financier.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Short Cut, Hamid Pasha, The Ally, Royal Taj, Argonaut, Prince Albert, Sir Martin, Harrington, Shabash, Chatham, Lanchester, Port Arthur, Union Jack, Nevada, Arabian King, Medallion and Salamat.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

California, Best Friend, Victoria Cross, Fusilier, Britannia, Elysia, Zuheir, Tit Bits, Equator, Lucky Bag, Brave Boy, Adil, St. Leger, Autocrat, Rose Hill, Bill Bailey and Edward.

ENTRIES FOR THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, 10th March 1917.)

THE WINDSOR PLATE. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Carpentia, 5 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleets' ch m am m Santa Barabara 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleets' ch e g Bed-Time, 6 years.
Mr E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse 6 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Thunder 5 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Downe's ch e g Tollendal 6 years.
Mr. Downe's br e h Billy Bawn 5 years.
The Chief of Mahisal's bl e h Black Walnut 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale 4 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite 4 years.
Messrs. F M Garda and M. Goculdass b e m Lumination aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e h Dorian 5 years.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's b e g Leven Bridge 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's bl e h Triple Alliance aged.

THE WARWICK PLATE, Distance—5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress 6 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's b e m Highfield Lady 14-12, 4 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Sungrebe 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Minimum 4 years.
Mr E. L. F. De Soysa's br aus g Strathroyale aged.
Mr. J. Gove's br aus g Dumfries aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Kilmarnock aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Night Flyer 4 years.
Mr. J. Murphy's b e g Dollet 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought 4 years.
Messrs. J. Bomanjee and Holmes' ch e m Spring Daisy 14-12.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Mossy 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof 5 years.
Mr. Frank's br e h Rueful 3 years.
Mr. Pi 's b e g Servian 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Cauldron 4 years.
Mr Pitt's b e g Mintspear 4 years.
Mr. J. S. Love's b e m Kitty O'Hara 4 years.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Wilson Bartleet's w a g Pasha 13-3½, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3½, aged.
Mr. A. S. Comer's b a h Burg 13-2½, aged.
Mr. A. S. Comer's b a h Malacca 5 years.
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals 5 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal 14-0, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 5 years.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer aged.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagady's b a h Shailan 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar 5 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment 14-0, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon 13-3, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector 6 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry. 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado 5 years.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior aged.
Mr. P. Stewarts' g a h Kaiumers 5 years.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Major late Jemadar 13-3½ aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Acetine 14-0 5 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds 13-3½ 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning 13-2½ 6 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Salim 13-2½ 5 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau 5 years.
Mr. Amar's ch a h Bikaneer 4 years.
Mr. D. S. Mehta's b a h Faleh Khan 14-0 aged.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Cox 3 years.
r. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Morning Light 6 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Nimrod 13-3½.
The Chief of Mahisal's g a h Active 4 years. aged.
Messrs. Heath's and Gold's b a h Refusal 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Subliacca 6 years.
Mr. J. Bomanjee's ch a h Tawakul 14-0, aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shafra 13-3½ 5 years.
Messrs. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Mint Master 3 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven 3 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's b a h Najdi 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Archer 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama aged.
Mr. Joova Nasir's br a h Milos 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Aspandier Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet 13-3½ 4 years.
Frank's g a h Royalist 13-2, aged.
Mr. Frank's g a g Mount Pleasant 13-3½ 5 years.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and Mubarak's g a h Dartmoor 13-3 3 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Oriental Balm, 6 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice 13-2½ 5 years.
r. Valjee Moosajee's b a h Arabian Consul, 2, aged.
aptains Bernard and Hutton's b a h Thorium 6 years.
r. T. Bateman's g a h Challenger 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora 14-0 6 years.
ajor Ikbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Ikbal 3 years.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold 14-0 4 years.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's ch a h Safi 13-2½ aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h The Ney 13-2½, aged.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanjee's g a h Four Aces 14-0 6 years.
essr. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanjee's g a h Full House 6 years.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanjee's g a h Fusilier 6 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a k Prince Albert 14-0 6 years.
Mr. Herbert's g a h Tit Bits 13-3½ 3 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Lucky Bag, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Victoria Cross 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Zuheir 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Pacific 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Launceston 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Legislatir 14-0 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Starling 13-2½ 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator 14-0 6 year.
Mr. A. K. Dakeel and E. Ghumla's ch a h Fury 13-1½ aged.
Mr. Hammond's g a h Devildom 4 years.
Mr. George's g a h Bhookhri 13-3½ 6 years
Mr. K. W Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey 13-2½ 3 years.
Mr. Selim bin Mubarak's g a h Edward 5 years.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Balloon 3 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Sunflower 2 years.
General Nawabzada Obajdulla Khan's g a h California 13-3½ 3 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Hamid Pasha 5 years.
Nawab Najafali Khan's b a h Union Jack 13-3 2 years.
Mr. Heman's b a h Machine Gun 6 years.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch a h Engine 14-0.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3½.
Messrs A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0
Mr. Buder bin Alwask's b a h Dhaidan. 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon 13-3.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal 14-0.

MEERUT RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

The first day of Meerut spring meeting passed off successfully under excellent weather conditions. There was a fair attendance of spectators on the course.

The sport was on the whole good though in some cases the fields were reduced by a few scratchings. By the kind permission of the officer commanding depot 121 St. Pioneer's the band played a good selection of music during intervals.

The following are the results:

THE R. C. T. C. HURDLE RACE.—Distance miles over eight flights of hurdles.
r. Holland's SIMSON, 9-2, Owner 1
aharaja Saheb of Patiala's MIL, 11-11, Northmare 2
Hutchison's FLASHLIGHT, 9-1, Barker 3
Also Ran:—Dolly Dimple 12-10, Le Soleil 12-3, Roden 9-2.
Betting:—Two and halves against Mil, threes, Flashlight; four, Roden; four and halves, Simson; sixes Dolly Dimple; eights, Le Soleil.
Won by two lengths, six lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 minutes 50 seconds.
Tote Paid:—Winner Rs. 18.

THE NAUCHANDI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Sirdar Jewan Singh's TOYLEN, 9-8, Quinn 1
Capt. Weatherall's LADY LYRIC, 9-7, First 2
ajor Cook Young's SINCERE, 9-1, Crowden 3
Also Ran:—Strathroy 9-7, Shamrock 9-4, Bitohashion 8-9.
Betting:—One to three on Toylene; sixes against Lady Lyric, Sincere each; eighth Bitoashion, twelves Strathroy.
Won by one-fourth lengths, six lengths between second and third.
Time:—One minute six and three-fifth seconds.
Tote Paid:—Winner Rs. 3.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
our Sarnam Singh's ROSE LAWN, 8-8, Crowden 1
Sirdar Gyan Singh's MESALLIANCE, 7-1, Thakur 2
i dar Jewan Singh's ORMY, 9-4, Quinn ... 3
Also Ran:—First Chance 7-9, Gipsy King 7, Nevica 6-9, Little Eva 6, Lady Rosaline 6.
Betting:—Twos against Rose Lawn, fours against First Chance and Nevica, each, fives, Ormy, Gipsy King each; tens, Mesalliance; twelves Little Eva and Lady Rosaline each.
Won by two lengths, one length between second and third.
Time:—One minute eighteen seconds.
Tote Paid:—Winner Rs. 9.

THE KADIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAJOR GENERAL, 9-5, Quinn 1
Maharaja of Patiala's HOUSE MAID, 8-2, Abdulwahid 2
Mr. Hameed's HAMEEDIA, 9-6, Haysoe ... 3
Also Ran:—Oosmania 9-12 Dick Turpin 9-9, Valiant 9-8, Atlanta 8-4, Red Hirgin 7-7, Apple Juice 7-4, S. B. 6.
Betting:—One and halves against House Maid; two and halves, Oosmania; fours, Hameedia; fives, Apple Juice; sixes, Dick Turpine Atlanta Major General, Red Virgin, S. B. each; eighth Valiant.
Won by one and half lengths, two lengths etween second and third.
Time:—One minute eighteen fourfifth conds.
Tote Paid:—Winner Rs. 21.

THE WINNER BEDOUINE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. W. Coward's SUNSPOT, 9-11, Quinn 1
Major Cook Young's SEARCHLIGHT II, 7-3, Dinga 2
Sirdar Dyalsingh Chachhis' OLD JOE, 7-2, Abdulwahid 3
Also Ran:—German Silver 9-12, Duhallow 9-2, Tagalie 6-11.
Betting:—Two and halves against German Silver threes against Sunspot, Searchlight II, Old Joe each; fours, Duhallow weights Tagalie three lengths; two lengths between second and third.
Time:—Two minutes twenty-eight and half seconds.
Tote Paid:—Winner Rs. 8.

NORTH WESTERN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Sirdars Rachpal Singh and Chatterpar Singh's BOHINJA, 7-2 Thakur 1
Maharaja of Patiala's GLELYON, 6-11, Abdulwahid 2
Col. Dehrj-Urs' LORD ROBERT, 7-11, Dinga 3
Also Ran:—Gladiator 10-7, Ruedisea 8-11, Leila 8-3 Speedybay 7-3 Deadwood Dick 6-4.
Betting:—Twos against Gladiator, Glenlyon and Lord Robert each; threes, Bohina; fours, Leala; sixes, Speedybay; eights, Deadwood Dick. Won by one and half lengths, neck between second and third.
Time:—One minute sixteen and half seconds.
Tote Paid:—Winner Rs. 36.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The election of four members of the Standing Committee takes place at the next meeting of the Corporation. Among the candidates is a Mahomedan gentleman nominated by Government on the Corporation. Now Government have four seats on the Standing Committee at their disposal. Nominated members ought therefore to seek nomination on the Standing Committee from Government. In seeking election at the Corporation they are really encroaching upon the seats which ought to be reserved for Councillors elected by the ratepayers and the Justices. But with the help of Government nominees, and the support of the members of their own community such men are albe to get elected nowadays specially because the Justices indirectly elect the nominees of the Caucas Junta. It is therefore time for every elected member of the Corporation to express their disapprobation by declining to vote for such men even though they may be a member of their own community. They are seldom able to act independently. For this reason I suggest as a matter of principle that the Mahomedan gentleman in question should not receive their support.—Yours etc.,

COUNCILLOR.

The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation have issued a notice that owing to the impossibility of procuring fresh machinery and supplies, they will be unable to accept any fresh requests for supply for current other than they supply at present.

The following further contributions from Cawnpore to the Scottish Women's Hospitals for war services are announced:—(1) Elgin Mills Co. Rs. p,500, (2) Cawnpore Cotton Mills Rs. 2,500, (3) Begg Sutherlands' concerns Rs. 2,500 and the total contribution now exceeds Rs. 29,000.

Mr. K. M. Kirkhope, District Locomotive Superintendent Eastern Bengal Railway (on special duty) will hold the rank of deputy locomotive superintendent in class 1 (supernumerary) with effect from 1st March 1917.

MEMORIAL PORTRAIT TO A BENGALI MUTINY VETERAN.

LORD CARMICHAEL AT THE OPENING CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

On Tuesday evening the function of honouring a Bengali mutiny veteran's memory took place at the Senate House, Calcutta University, when his Excellency Lord Carmichael unveiled the memorial portrait of the late Dr. Soorjee Coomar Sarbadhikari being requested to do so by the Hon. Surgeon-General Edwardes.

In the course of his speech before unveiling the portrait, Lord Carmichael said:—

"There have been few movements for the public good in these parts with which some Sarbadhikari was not connected, and I think we can truly say that that is still the case. Dr. Surja Kumar was probably the only Bengali who has served as an officer in the Navy. He was Surgeon in charge of the gunboat Fire Queen in 1856-57, when she cruised about the Burma coast and when she brought Sir Henry Havelock to Bengal from Madras. He was also I fancy the only Bengali who has served as an officer in a Highland Regiment. He became Surgeon to the 72nd (the Seaforths) when the European Surgeon fell at Ghazipur, and was Surgeon to Havelock's Brigade on its march to the relief of Lucknow."

Touching upon the present troubled state of the country and the services of two of the sons of the deceased, namely the Hon. Dr. Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University and Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., organiser of the Bengal Ambulance Corps his Excellency said:—Could any man have a nobler aim in life than that? Little wonder his sons are proud of him and may I say it I feel that if he is with us to-day—and who can say he is not?—he must be proud of his sons. Long may his descendants try to live up to his example to work for their country to strive to make India great and powerful by helping her to become truly united, to get rid of religious animosity and of racial prejudice, to encourage learning and discipline and self-control among their fellow countrymen so that India may be a true source of strength to those who are associated with her, full of men who make good use of her resources, brave men who can think boldly, but with full appreciation of facts; so brave that they need fear no attack from outside and no treachery among themselves. That Bengal may have many sons like Dr. Surja Kumar is indeed my hope. I shall now unveil the portrait, but before doing so my last words shall be those of the wise King:—"Children's children are the crown of the old man, but the glory of the children is their father."

DEPUTATION MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED AND DISATISFIED WITH THE REPLY.

Members of the deputation of the Press Association, interviewed after their reception by the Viceroy, expressed themselves as deeply disappointed and dissatisfied with the reply of his Excellency to the address. They were indeed surprised at what they described as the minatory tone of the Viceroy's utterance which they declared was unjustified and unsuitable to the occasion. Notwithstanding the observations of the Viceroy they maintained that the general tone of the Press in India is not such as to justify the retention of the Press Act on the statute book and pointed out that a few passages torn from their context without any reference to the circumstances under which they were printed or the journals in which they appeared were a very inadequate foundation in which to base such a sweeping condemnation. Assuming, however, that the character of the extracts justified the Viceroy's strictures they said that there is no country in the world the press of which can be said to deserve any liberty if it is to be judged by a few random extracts from papers. His Excellency's statistics it was pointed out deal in a very partial manner with the true state of affairs but it should in any case he emphasised that the complaint of the Press is, as it always has been, not merely of the number of journals that have actually been proceeded against under the Act, but also of the atmosphere of suspicion and uncertainty which it creates and which deprives the Indian journals in which they appeared, were a deserve any liberty, if it is to be judged by Excellency's statitics, it was pointed out, in the public interest.

The members of the deputation also remarked that the Viceroy's reply, while very elaborate on certain points in the address to which he was replying, overlooked others of at least equal, if not greater, importance but they anticipated that the council of the Press Association will shortly publish a detailed statement dealing with the Viceroy's reply.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, March 6.

The "Punjabee" characterises the Viceroy's reply as a painfully disappointing and profoundly unsatisfactory performance.

The paper adds:—The treatment of his Excellency delivers a veritable message of despair to an expectant public when he tells them in effect that even assuming that things have improved, the Press Act cannot be repealed because it is the Press Act which has effected the improvement and its repeal would make things go back to the condition which necessitated the passing of the Act. In all this there is a scarcely veiled distrust of soundness of India's heart and healthiness and sanity of her public opinion for which the country was entirely unprepared and which is without any justification in the facts of the case.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—The case was that the Viceroy evidently saw that the time was ripe for a clear and definite pronouncement of the policy on this subject and he has made it with a completeness that should satisfy even the members of the deputation.

The paper adds:—Altogether the deputation got a good deal more plain speaking than it bargained for and must have spent a very uncomfortable half hour. But his Excellency's vigorous enunciation of the policy should clear the air and stop a lot of mischievous agitation of this subject.

LAHORE, March 6.

Commenting on the Viceroy's reply to the Press deputation, the "Tribune" says the press turned to his Excellency for sympathy and relief. But what have we in return? His Excellency administers to it a severe rebuke which is as unjust, as it is undeserved. His Excellency holds forth not only no hope of relief, but even denies it verbal sympathy in the sad plight to which it has been reduced by local Governments. No smarter lash did ever a gubernatorial speech give the gentlemen of the press in this country since Lord Lytton's time. It now rests with the members of the profession and with the general public to have recourse to other means of redress such as those adopted by our predecessors as a consequence of Lord Lytton's treatment.

A FRIEND OF THE BLIND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Surat, when travelling on duty in the districts under his charge, did an amount of philanthropic work on behalf of the blind, without which many of these ignorant folks would have been doomed to life-long blindness. His work in this direction has been unique, the like of which no Indian or an Englishman has ever yet done in the Bombay Presidency. Many officers, Indian and European, go about their districts year after year without thinking of the miseries of the blind, much less caring to look at them or speak a word of sympathy to them and never extend such helping hand as this gentleman has done. He has given to some of the blind not only vision, partial or complete, and relieved some of their pain and personal annoyance but also made their lives happy and enjoyable by making them go about their work and in so doing has helped the blind and their friends also.

A table giving the different kinds of diseases and the number treated in the different Talukas of East Khandesh in 1914 is given here. It shows that 71 cases were treated. Of these, 1 reported as of optic atrophy, had his vision restored under iron treatment.

Out of 11 cases of opacity of the cornea treated by iridectomy, 4 had good, 3 fair, 2 faint and 2 no, vision.

Of the 7 cases of juvenile cataract treated by needling, 2 had good; 2 fair, and 1 faint vision. The result of the remaining 2 cases is not known. There were 27 cases of Senile Cataract treated by extraction, of which 16 had good, 3 fair, and 3 faint vision, 5 had no vision. 14 cases of Entropium were treated by operation, and the inversion of the lids corrected. The result of 2 cases has been reported upon as good. With regard to others, the damage done by inverted cilioe will disappear and good result follow in due course. One case of chronic ulcer was medically treated and resulted in the restoration of fair vision. 5 cases of Staphyloma were treated by extirpation of the eye-balls, thereby removing pain, inconvenience and unsightly appearance and affording security to the other eye. 5 cases of Pterygium were treated by excision, the vision improving in course of time.

With regard to cases of senile cataract, there is one thing that arrests the attention of the reader of the list of cases given by Mr. Henderson, viz. that a little over half the number had cataracts in their eyes under the age of 45, some of them being cataractous even under the age of 30. As senile cataract is a disease due to low vitality the number of cases go to show poverty and starvation that prevail in the villages over and above ignorance and illiteracy.

One another fact that attracts attention in Mr. Henderson's report is that the Sub-Assistant-Surgeons were helpful and instrumental in bringing about this result.

There is an Institution in Scotland called the "Aberdeen and Bath Association" which does the kind of work Mr. Henderson is carrying on here, unaided and alone. That Association has on its staff sighted and sightless missionaries who search out the blind from their homes in their native villages and take them to 2 eye-surgeons or the eye-surgeons to them.

Under our existing circumstances, much work can be done in this direction for the benefit of the blind by various existing agencies, provided one were to set them to work.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) NILKANTHRAY DAHYABHAI,
Principal, Victoria Memorial Blind School.

A Chamber of Commerce has been established in the Indore State in accordance with the wishes of the commercial community in the State.

At an inaugural meeting held for the purpose, Mr. S. S. Mehta in a lengthy address explained the plan and purpose of the chamber, and a provision of sub-committee was formed to frame rules and regulations.

The Belgaum District Co-operative Conference was opened on Monday by Mr. Ewbank, I.C.S. About 1,000 delegates were present. The Conference emphasized the necessity of subscribing to the loan through Co-operative Societies.

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Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 7, 1917.

LORD CHELMSFORD ON THE INDIAN PRESS.

In his reply to the address presented to him by a deputation of the Press Association on Monday, Lord Chelmsford remarked that it was unusual for a Viceroy to receive a deputation of that nature. If the circumstances were unusual his Excellency did his best to live up to the occasion by delivering a fulmination against the Indian Press, the character and tone of which is certainly unusual in Viceregal speeches, and it is to be hoped will remain so. One would have to go back to the days of Lord Lytton, of not very happy memory, to find a parallel for this kind of hectoring of public men asking an opportunity to represent their grievances to the representative of the King-Emperor. We have expressed the hope that that such utterances will remain unusual because their repetition would tend to destroy that atmosphere of cordiality between the public and the head of the administration in this country, which is the latter's greatest asset in preserving the confidence of those whose welfare is so largely committed to his hands, and which Lord Chelmsford's two immediate predecessors did so much to foster. It would be a sad outlook both for the Government and the people of this country if the mood of distrust and resentment provoked by Viceregal utterances which characterised the regime which preceded Lord Minto, were again to be instituted. Lord Chelmsford needs to be reminded that it is possible to be firm without being offensive.

We do not know why his Excellency should have been so concerned to assure the deputation on Monday that his remarks were not intended to have personal application. The assurance would have been gratuitous if his Excellency had not yielded to the temptation to hurl minatory questions at deputation of gentlemen who were unfortunately not in a position to answer him. His Excellency could have said all that he had to say, it seems to us, without indulging in this kind of rhetoric, which is more suited to a debating assembly where such questions of a personal character can be answered by those at whom they are aimed than the Viceregal audience chamber, where they cannot. There is one more point in regard to the Viceroy's complaints against the deputation which it is necessary to touch before passing to a criticism of the subject-matter of his speech. He complained that the present time when "The Empire is in the throes of a life and death struggle is hardly the moment at which to raise even such an important matter as this", and that the reception of the depufation had meant that "precious time had had to be devoted to a matter which might well have waited a more convenient season." It need only be said that it was open to the Viceroy to await a more convenient season if he thought fit, but since he was anxious to show that he is "always ready to meet those who feel that they have a grievance to advance" it would have been well to do so with a good grace. The character of the reply hardly suggests, moreover, that the precious time that has been devoted to the matter, has been expended in a really effective investigation of the grievances put forward in the Address. But a complaint of this kind is likely to leave the public cold in view of the leisure that the Government in this country have found, amid the distractions of the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged, to devote to many matters that might have awaited a more convenient season, among not the least of which may be mentioned the Government of India's premature despatch to the Secretary of State regarding post war reforms, the wholly unnecessary decision to enter at this moment on the business of examining the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, and a Viceregal tour to Burma. As we have often pointed out the Government have done so much to provoke controversy since the war began that these complaints of their attention being distracted from the war whenever they are held to account on any particular question are somewhat out of place.

It has been announced that the Council of the Press Association propose to issue a detailed statement dealing with the Viceroy's reply, and the matter is in any case one of such a voluminous nature that it would be impossible in a single article to dispose of all the fallacies and actual errors into which Lord Chelmsford has been led by his advisers in the composition of his pronouncement. He expressed himself as being in favour of a free press, but it must be frankly said that if the standard of conduct and the conditions which he lays down as the essential requirement of that greatly desired consummation were applied to all countries, the need for a muzzle would be as great in all countries as he conceives it to be in India. It is possible to understand the attitude of those who honestly maintain that the conditions of a dependency do not permit of the existence of a free press and the expression and publication of opinions which might be regarded as harmless in a self-governing country, though we take the other view that the absence of free institutions and of an administration responsible to the people makes the presence of a free press the more essential. But we are unable to understand Lord Chelmsford who says that anything in the nature of muzzling the press strikes right across the whole grain of his being, and then proceeds to justify the existence of a muzzle which can be applied in the most arbitrary fashion, without resort to the law courts, by the quotation of a few casual extracts from one or two journals, one of which, and the one that seems to have impressed him most gravely, has actually been held by two judges of the High Court, under the wide and comprehensive terms of the Act which he defends, to be of an unobjectionable character. But it is characteristic, we regret to say, of the whole of the Viceroy's justification of the Act, that in referring to this extract he quoted with profound emphasis the opinion of a High Court Judge and completely ignored the differing view of that Judge's two colleagues by whom he was overruled. We have too great a confidence in Lord Chelmsford's desire to deal fairly with a great question of this kind to suppose that he can possibly have been aware when he delivered his speech, that he was quoting mere *obiter dicta* on a point in regard to which the settled judgment of the Court holds an opposite view. But we fear that this instance gives the clue to the manner in which the material for Lord Chelmsford's guidance in this matter has been prepared. However that may be, it is clear that there is no justification for quoting, in support of such a position as his Excellency has taken up, isolated passages occurring in only two papers, we believe, without giving any clue to the context, or any reference to enable those to whom he addressed his rebuke to examine the grounds of his plea, for it is nothing less, that they afford an indication of the existence of a reckless, mischievous and criminal section of the press; which, moreover, is so important as to justify the placing of the press of the whole country under the operation of a drastic and arbitrary measure which leaves executive authority in complete control of every kind of publication. Lord Chelmsford it is true declared that he could give many more such extracts but we assume that he chose the most effective for his purpose and in reply to his question whether the deputation came before him to say that they did not regret that such sentiments should have appeared in the public press it can only be said that the enquiry was beside the point and merely rhetorical. If the nature of the extracts is, as Lord Chelmsford says, of a kind to stir up hatred and contempt, the question can be very easily settled by those responsible taking the proper course open to them and prosecuting the authors or publishers in a court of law. The sections of the code are sufficiently wide. But to suggest that because a few papers have published matter which in the view of executive authority has a criminal tendency, therefore it is necessary to place the whole press under a ban is to our mind preposterous.

The deputation came to ask that in this respect they should have restored to the profession they represent rights of ordinary citizens to be tried and judged if they have offended in a court of law. Lord Chelmsford, however, prefers a law which subjects them to penalisation under the *obiter dicta* of executive authority, and in his attempt to maintain the prestige of that law he sweeps aside and rebukes the grave strictures on its character by the highest judicial authorities. Not content with hectoring the press he sternly rebukes the judges of the High Court. It is their function he tells us not to say what the law ought to be but what it is. Thus he would have the judges also muzzled.

We fear that Lord Chelmsford's unusual view of the functions of judges cannot deprive them of their undoubted authority, not to say what the law ought to be, but to say when a law is a harsh, inequitable and oppressive law; and a Government that continues to administer such laws in the face of such views of judicial authority, is travelling outside those traditions and principles which have earned for British law and its administration a position of supremacy among modern civilised states. It is amazing that Lord Chelmsford should be ignorant of the historical fact that the condemnation of bad laws by the judiciary has been frequently effective in bringing about their repeals. He seems however to have accepted wholesale the narrow view of the functions and the rights of the judiciary often asserted by illiberal bureaucrats in this country. That view has hitherto hardly deserved the compliment of being controverted. The endorsement it has now received from the head of the Government will come, we imagine, as indeed will the whole of this illiberal utterance, as a grave shock to the public of this country.

Notes of the Day.

Indian Imports and Exports.

A long list of articles, the importation of which in the United Kingdom has been prohibited except under license owing to the necessity of economising tonnage, was published by the Government of India the other day. Among the articles included in the list are tea and raw jute, in the exports of which India is greatly interested. With regard to the latter, it is stated that exports to the United Kingdom on private accounts cannot be allowed as the supplies are sufficient for the requirements of the year 1917. As for tea, exports to the extent of 7,000 tons monthly, inclusive of tea purchased on War Office account, will be permitted. This is estimated to amount to an annual export of 188 million pounds, about ten million less than the shipment of Indian tea to the United Kingdom in the ten months ending with January of the present year. It is not possible to anticipate exactly the extent to which the prohabition of imports to the United Kingdom will affect the foreign trade of India. It is useful, however, to point out that according to the returns of Indian foreign trade published by the Statistical Department, the imports of goods from abroad into India in January reached over Rs. 14 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2½ crores as compared with Januaryy 1916; and the exports of Indian merchandise including wheat and tanned hides on Government account, during the same period amounted to Rs. 21 crores, an advance of no less than Rs. 6 crores. Cotton goods contributed chiefly to the increase in imports, but carious other articles, notably motor cars, woollen goods, sugar and mineral oil also helped towards the expansion which was accounted for by the prevailing higher prices. In view of the recent decision prohibiting the imports of motor cars into India, it is especially worthy of note that the number received at Indian ports during January was 538, of which as many as 506 came from the United States, whereas in January of last years only 225 motor cars were imported of which 156 were American. The cars imported in January of the present year were valued at Rs. 16,0,000. America's share of this total being Rs. 15,52,000 while the value of total imports of cars from all countries during January 1916 was only Rs. 7,43,000.

A Gokhale Memorial.

We have received a copy of the third annual report of the Gokhale Primary Education Society of Benares. The Society was started, as a memorial to the departed leader, in 1912 by the residents of the City with the two-fold object of "co-operating with the Government in educating the children, and also in making them capable of earning their livelihood." Since then the Society has been successfully carrying on its work—though on a humble scale. The principal aim of the Society, however, is to raise the status of the artisan class by helping their children to learn to manufacture some of the articles of everyday use in the U. P. Gokhale Technical School which it proposes to start. An encouraging feature of the working of the Society is the active co-operation of students which it has been able to enlist. "It is highly pleasing to note," says the report,

"that there are quite a large number of students who help the Society by paying subscriptions ranging from Rs. 3 to annas four per month. Not only the boys but even the girls of some of the local schools are generally helping the movement. The members confess that they cannot express in words the gratitude which they feel for what has been done by the students themselves in order to educate their less happy brethren."

The Thirsty Tramp.

It is amusing to watch the zest with which the local evening vulgarian seizes every opportunity to wallow in the mud—for the sake of wallowing. It has now apparently reached a stage of besotted spitefulness where it is no longer capable of touching on a public question,—be it the Viceroy's reply to the Press Association, the meeting at the Town Hall in support of the War Loan, or Excise administration,—without simultaneously venting its spleen and displaying its vulgarity. The exhibition is the more contemptible as there is hardly any attempt to disguise the clumsy commercialism that inspires it. In regard, however, to the attack on our article on "The Drink Evil" we admit that we surveyed the Excise administration of Bombay from the purely public point of view. We recognise the superior claims of our critic to speak on such highly specialised topics as the relation of "restrictive measures" to the "hypocrisy of secret sins," and "concealed viciousness" generally.

A "Psychological" Suggestion.

The free gift by India of a hundred million pounds sterling has been generally recognised as not a small sum coming as it does from a country admittedly poor in resources. It was, however, left for the "Madras Mail" to suggest to Sir William Meyer—with the preposterous assumption of "knowing something of the popular psychology of India"—the means by which "he could secure from India over and above all contributions to the war, a great mass of gold and treasure." The scheme propounded by the journal, is mainly interesting for the evidence it affords of the "psychology" of the journal itself. "Let there be established," says the "Madras Mail,"

"a Royal Treasure Fund, for the receipt only of gold and treasure, not of money, and let each person who contributes gifts to it receive, not the formal acknowledgment of a chill abstraction like the Government of India, but a personal acknowledgment under the King-Emperor's sign manual, entitling him or her for life to the honourable distinction of one who gave of his treasure to his Sovereign. Superior persons may smile at so crude a proposal, but unless we are thoroughly ignorant of conservative India, there will be an astonishing response. Investment has its attractions, but ask the generous people of India for gifts to their King-Emperor and there will be an outburst of fervent loyalty that will surprise the unimaginative."

The Indian Tradition.

As the "Madras Times," commenting on the proposal, points out, "the people of India are generous, but we should be sorry for any scheme which would take advantage of their generous disposition and exploit their generosity." Indian princes have given abundantly of their resources, and so have the people of India, according to their resources. They have, moreover, only just endorsed the Government of India's gift of a hundred million in the name of the country out of its poverty and not plenty as in the case of other parts of the Empire. The "Madras Times" rightly says that not only will the King-Emperor himself set his face against the idea of making in his name a call upon Indian princes for "gold and treasure," but "any such call from the King-Emperor upon Indian princes and Indian noblemen would be a demand rather than an invitation, and, however, generously they might respond, the gifts would be after the manner of the scandalous "benevolences" of bygone days." The self-constituted authority on "the popular psychology of India" does not seem to know that the age-long Indian tradition and practice in respect of *nuzzurs* to the Sovereign,—which still obtains in Hyderabad and other Indian States,—is that the presents offered are touched by the Ruler in token of acceptance and returned, instead of being annexed for the royal treasury.

Official and Personal.

Captain W. Breeds, 34th Bn. the Welsh Regiment, lunched at Government House yesterday.

Their Excellencies visited the Medical Stores Depot, Byculla, yesterday evening.

Afterwards His Excellency presided at a meeting in support of the Released Prisoners' Aid Association at the Municipal Hall.

Her Excellency attended a National Indian Association purdah party after dinner, which was held at Colonel and Mrs. Meyer's House, Narayan Dabholkar Road.

The Rani Sahiba of Wadhwan has sent a most handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the Madras war fund for the upkeep of the hospitalship Madras.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was expected to leave Bangalore last night for Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, British Resident in Mysore who is on a short visit to Delhi is, as at present arranged to return to Bangalore on 9th morning.

THE LAND PROBLEM IN INDIA.

THE ORGANISATION OF RURAL CREDIT

I.—AGRICULTURAL BANKS VS. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

(By S. V. Doraiswami.)

The land problem is the most important of Indian economic problems and the organisation of rural credit for the supply of cheap capital to the rot for purposes of agricultural improvement and the removal of the crushing burden of indebtedness should, above all others, engage our serious attention.

The accumulation of wealth by the agricultural classes, under existing conditions, is impossible on account of the high rates of interest paid on circulating and fixed capital which absorb the profits of cultivation. This is the main reason why the country has not made any adequate progress materially during the past thirty years, the *per capita* income during this period varying from Rs. 27 in 1882 (the estimate of Lord Cromer and Sir David Barbour) to Rs. 30 in 1901 (the estimate of Lord Curzon and Rs. 28½ in 1915 (Mr. Grammond's etimate). It is true that the mercantile manufacturing, and professional classes have gained but they have progressed at the expense of the agricultural interests. This is the tragic aspect of the problem of Indian agricultural economics.

Among the measures should be adopted for the speedy amelioration of the Indian peasanty, whose condition is one alternating between stagnation and deterioration, the relief of their indebtness is the most pressing. From 1875 the problem has been before the Government but no systematic, scientific and comprehensive solution has so far been attempted. The acts that have been passed to remedy it are (1) the *Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act* of 1878, the *Land Improvement Loans Act* of 1883, the *Agriculturists Loan Act* of 1884, the *Bundelkand Land Alienation Act*, the *Punjab Land Alienation Act* of 1900, and the *Co-operative Credit Societies Act* of 1904 an 1912. All these measures have only touched the fringe of the problem.

While these measures, like piecemeal remedies, have not dealt with the problem of indebtedness as its magnitude requires the evil has been assuming alarming proportions. In an article on "*Agricultural Banks in India*" that appeared in the "Indian Journal of Economics" (January 1916) Mr. Wacha advocated the establishment of Agricultural Banks and wrote."

"In India nothing noteworthy has been hitherto attempted to ameliorate the condition of her impoverished and indebted peasantry. So far as the co-operative societies have been brought into existence for the purpose of relieving agricultural indebtedness I for my part must pronounce them a failure. Long before the legislature was introduced into the Council, the conviction had grown on me that the only way to bring relief to the cultivator from his debt and make him comparatively prosperous for his own benefit as well as for the benefit of the state was by means of agricultural banks more or less on the model of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt. My firm conviction is that neither any member of co-operative credit societies of the character now instituted nor any legion of Government resolutions for credit and control and so forth would be of any avail if it be really our aim and object once for all to relieve agricultural indebtedness."

Mr. Wolff, the enthusiastic champion of "Co-operative Credit Societies" criticises this view on the ground that the Agricultural Bank of Egypt has never done anything like the business that the Indian co-operative banks do and adds "I can candidly say that the progress of the co-operative movement in India has surprised me by its rapidity and its general soundness and filled me with satisfaction. . . . Indians will do well to rest content with what they have and not throw away their tried gold for Brummagem brass."

INDIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, SEPTEMBER 1916.

In a leading article on "The Redemption of Indian Agriculture, the "Times of India" (Jan. 5, 1917) strongly condemning the school of thought that aims at the direct financing of the agriculturist through the land bank on the Egyptian model says "Errors die hard in this country; the advocates of a land bank on the Egyptian model have had a last tilt at the co-operative credit movement. They are answered in the last issue of the Indian Journal of Economics by Mr. H. Wolff, and we draw special attention to the article, because we trust it will be the end of a heresy."

The following facts prove conclusively that (1) Mr. Wolff has not made out a case against the Egyptian Bank, (ii) his arguments have no bearing on the Indian situation as he reasons only from analogy and does not cite sufficient data, (iii) the Indian Co-operative Credit movement is a failure as a solution of the indebtedness problem iv the proper remedy for the relief of indebtedness lies in the establishment of Land mortgage banks on the continental and Japanese model.

The capital and debentures of the Egyptian Agricultural Bank in 1915 amounted to £10,3 millions, and the loans advanced amounted to £8 millions. That the Egyptian bank has reduced its loans is due to the fact that the Egyptian Government has by law recently deprived the owners of 5 feddans (a feddan is about an acre) or less of the power to pledge their properties. The Directors say "this is a complete reversal of the policy of the Egyptian Government that to the formation of the bank, which was founded with the object of lending to the small cultivators on the security of their land. . . . Under the new law no such mortgage credit is to be allowed. . . . It will be necessary to create a new system of agricultural credit. The large majority of the clients now on the books of the bank are holders of 5 feddans or less." Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wolff's comparison is unfair, it does not came out

(Continued on page 8.)

EXTENDED BRITISH FRONT.

POSSIBILITY OF AMERICA JOINING WAR.

EXTENDED BRITISH FRONT.

FROM YPRES TO ROYE.

APPALLING STATE OF EVACUATED GERMAN GROUND.

MATTED WITH DEAD BODIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Mar. 6.

Communiqués reveal that the British line now extends as far south as Roye, near Noyon, which is the nearest point of the German line to Paris. The British line from Ypres to Roye is 130 miles.

Special correspondents, describing the appalling state of the evacuated German ground, say that every possible gun was removed, also stores, but the whole battlefield is matted with bodies which have been unburied for months. Many men were drowned in mud through which they were unable to wade.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY TRENCHSECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Mar. 6.

A wireless German official statement says:—The English attacked southward of St. Pierre Vaast Wood and captured the trenchsector on Bouchavesnes Moislains road.

SALONIKA FORCES.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO INDICATE INTENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 0-20 a.m. Mar. 7.

Replying in the House of Commons in the debate on Army Estimates, Mr. Bonar Law said that it was quite impossible for the Government to indicate its intentions regarding Salonika. He declined to assist the enemy by saying whether the forces there were intended to be offensive or defensive.

MR. HUGHE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Mar. 7.
Recd. 0-20 a.m. Mar. 7.

The Federal Government has suddenly announced the dissolution of Parliament. This will entail an indefinite postponement of Mr. Hughes' visit to England.

NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 0-20 a.m. Mar. 7.

Speaking in London Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that he had now 100,000 national service volunteers. He wanted half a million.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PETROGRAD.

TSARS CONTRIBUTION TO SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Mar. 6.

In an interview with Reuter's representative Lord Milner said that the results of the Allied Conference in Petrograd exceeded his expectations.

The results were largely owing to the support of the Tsar who was particularly gracious.

Lord Milner insisted that the war spirit in Russia was unanimous; the only controversy in the matter of the waging of war dealt with the most effective form of Administration.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN AVISIO.

STRONG POSITION OCCUPIED IN COSTABELLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 6.

A wireless Italian communiqué says we brilliantly attacked and occupied a strong position at an altitude of 2,700 metres in the Costabella group of the Avisio sector.

COLONEL NORTON GRIFFITHS.

DECORATED BY KING OF ROUMANIA.

JASSY, Mar. 5.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 6.

The King of Roumania has conferred the Commandership of the Star of Roumania upon Colonel Norton Griffiths, who directed the destruction of the Roumanian oil wells.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MANIFESTO.

FILIBUSTERS DENOUNCED.

SENATE MEETS AGAIN.

IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 6.

The Senate meets to-day in extraordinary circumstances. President Wilson will deliver in the morning his inaugural message from the steps of the Capitol, but meanwhile has stirred the nation to the core by a manifesto denouncing what he describes as a little group of wilful men, representing only their own opinion, who have withstood 500 supporters of the Government policy at a crisis fraught with more far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any government ever experienced.

President Wilson emphasises that the whole nation supports the Government with unprecedented unanimity. An impression will be created abroad, he says, that other governments may do as they please without fear of America doing anything The great Government of the United States has been rendered helpless and contemptible. The only remedy is to alter the rules of the Senate. The country can be relied upon to draw the needful moral.

PRESIDENT TAKES OATH.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO BE DELIVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 6.

The fact that the Armed Neutrality Bill was talked out in the United States Senate by the filibusters in no way affects President Wilson's position since it merely means that a handful of obstructionists talked against the clock until noon when the Congress automatically expired. President Wilson then took the Oath for a new term and will deliver an inaugural address before the new Senate to-day, when a very important pronouncement is expected.

Meanwhile "German insolence," of which the Mexican intrigue is an example, is stirring American feeling up to the boiling point. Attention is drawn to the fact that Germany calmly bartered American States of which Texas alone is larger than the whole of Germany.

PRESIDENTS IMAUGURAL ADDRESS.

POSSIBILITY OF AMERICA JOINING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Mar. 6.

In an eloquent imaugural Address from the steps of the Capital President Wilson dealt at length with the present situation and said:—We have been deeply wronged upon the seas. Some of the injuries done to us have become intolerable.

We wished for fair dealing justice and freedom to live and be at ease against an organised wrong. With this thought we have grown more and more certain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality. We may even be drawn on by circumstances to immediate association in the great struggle itself.

PLOT TO BLOW UP WILSON.

ARREST OF THREE MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Mar. 6.

The police at Hoboken have arrested a mannamed Fritz Kolb who has confessed that he was implicated in the plot to blow up President Wilson, and that he was conerned with the explosions in the New York Harbour. Two complete bombs were found in his room in the hotel opposite, the piers where the German steamers are laid up. The bombs were to have been sent to Presidency Wilson to-day.

Kolb's confession has led to the arrest of two accomplices. The police believe that they are on the track of an extensive plot for the destruction of the Tampico oilworks and munition plants in the United States.

CEASELESS BRITISH FIGHTING.

GERMAN RETIREMENT HARASSED.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT OF POSITIONS BELOW BAPAUME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 6.

A correspondent of the "Liberte" says:—The fighting by the British goes on without cessation. The fierce battle from Gommecourt to Irles has been in progress for the last 48 hours on eight kilometres' front. Saturday, in particular, was marked by whole series of most violent artillery and infantry actions. The Tommies advanced appreciably despite resistance, which is daily more powerful. The German retirement is harassed ceaselessly. The abnormal bulge in the German line between Arras and Bapaume is becoming increasingly difficult to defend and the fall of the salient may be expected very soon. The British artillery has begun an intense bombardment of positions below Bapaume. The correspondent says that the brilliant action at Bouchavesnes, mentioned in Sunday's British communiqué was a surprise movement and its success constituted an important step in the direction of menacing Peronne.

ENEMY STRAIGHTENING THE LINE.

POSSIBLE DEFENCE OF BAPAUME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The German salient, which for long penetrated our line about Gommecourt, is gradually being straightened out and for the moment it seems probable that the enemy will straighten his line from Arras to Bapaume in order to save several brigades.

There are fresh indications that other parts of the line are being thinly held, and that when they are pushed a new German line will be disclosed behind. The assumption still is that the men saved by the shorter line are being held in reserve for purposes of a German offensive or counter-attack to our line.

Lille-Douai-Cambrai-St. Quentin is known to be the prepared line for emergencies and it is not improbable that if compelled to retreat in active offensive operations, the Germans will make a virtue of necessity and gain all the advantages in man power that they can, by holding generally a shorter line.

The enemy still shows a disposition to defend Bapaume because of the railway junction at Achiet. The British are moving on the Bapaume flank and as the junction dominates the town it would fall automatically with the cutting of the rail.

All conquered ground shows that our new artillery has made it unfit to hold.

ENEMY ATTACK IN CAURIERES WOOD FAILS.

ALL ATTEMPTS SMASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 6.

A French communiqué says after intense bombardment in the region of the Caurieres Wood on the right bank of the Meuse the enemy violently attacked on a front of three kilometres between the Chambrettes Farm and Bezonvaux.

The Repeated assaults between Caurieres Wood and Bezonvaux failed. The enemy gained a footing in our advanced elements north of the Caurieres Wood but our fire smashed all attempts to penetrate the wood with heavy enemy losses.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR ESPIONAGE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Mar. 6.

The Press Bureau announces that a prisoner was courtmartialled in London and sentenced to death for espionage. The finding has been confirmed but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

GERMAN RETREAT ON THE ANCRE.

BRILLIANT BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

AMERICAN FEELING AGAINST GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 5.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 2nd March:—The German retreat on the Ancre continues and the British are only a mile from Bapaume having captured La Barque, Ligny and Thilley as well as Puisieux and Commecourt to the north of the Ancre, the strongly fortified positions which the Germans would have evacuated only under extreme pressure.

General Neville in congratulating General Robertson on the capture of Kut said:—This splendid feat of arms and important successes just secured by the British armies on the Ancre have opened the brilliant campaign of 1917.

The British aircraft bombarded the ironworks 40 miles east of Metz. Nothing important has occured on the French and the Italian fronts. The enemy carried positions in southern Bukovina but the Russians subsequently captured a portion of the lost ground.

During the week ending Sunday February 25th, 2,780 merchant vessels of all nationalities arrived at United Kingdom ports and 2,761 sailed and 71 British merchant vessels were sunk by mines or submarines. Tree American citizens lost their lives in the sinking of the Laconia.

The feeling in America against Germany has greatly increased in consequence and the Congress has authorised the President to arm all merchant vessels. American feeling is further incensed by the discovery of a letter dated January 19th from the German Foreign Secretary to the German Minister in Mexico forwarded by Count Bernstorff containing instructions to propose an alliance with Mexico offering financial support on the understanding that Mexico should re-conquer her lost territory in Mexico, Texas and Arizona and suggesting the President of Mexico should communicate with Japan suggesting Japan's adherence to that plan and Mexico should mediate between Germany and Japan. The American Government state officially that the document is authentic.

GERMAN RETREAT.

ENEMY EXPLANATION OF MOVEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—A Berlin official report at last mentions the retreat, saying that "for special reasons a portion of our foremost positions on both banks of the Anore have been evacuated voluntarily in accordance with our plans several days ago. The defence has been transferred to another line which has been prepared. The enemy remained in ignorance of our movements. Careful operation of rearguard posts prevented his troops, which felt their way forward hesitatingly, from taking possession without a fight of the destroyed stretch of country, which we abandoned retreating in accordance with instructions before superior attacking forces."

ATTACK ON LOS HEIGHTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A Russian official statement says that an attack on the Los heights near Kimpolung road, failed to northwards, but restored the position to southward of the road.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ALLIES.

GERMAN MINISTER'S MISSTATEMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, March 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 6.

In the Reichstag the Minister of War alleged that the prisoners in the hands of the Allies were exposed to fire and announced the institution of similar reprisals and other restrictions on the prisoners.

The Press Bureau exposes many of the Minister's misstatements and demonstrates that the allegation was made to disguise the fact that the prisoners in German hands were employed in the danger zone long before the French employed the German prisoners on their front.

THE JUTLAND FIGHT.

HOW THE SHARK WAS SUNK

COMMANDER JONES' HEROISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Mar. 6.

A stirring story of the battle of Jutland is now fully revealed in an Admiralty announcement of the posthumous award of Victoria Cross to Commander Jones of the destroyer Shark, which led a division of destroyers in an attack on an enemy battle-cruiser squadron. The Shark was disabled by two shells and another destroyer came between the Shark and the enemy and offered to assist, but Commander Jones warned the other off saying that if it remained it would almost certainly be sunk. Then, though wounded in the leg, he helped to man the after-wheel and subsequently when the forecastle and after-guns' crews had been blown away Commander Jones assisted in keeping the midship gun in action.

The Shark all this time was under heavy fire from the enemy light cruisers and destroyers at short range. The crew of the midship gun was reduced to three, one of whom was soon wounded. A few minutes afterwards a shell amputated Commander Jones' leg above the knee, but he continued to command the gun crew while the chief stoker improvised a tourniquet round his thigh. In spite of his agony Commander Jones, noticing that the ensign was not properly hoisted, ordred another to be hoisted, and then, seeing that the ship was doomed, ordered the crew to don the lifebelts. Almost immediately the Shark was torpedoed and sank. Commander Jones was drowned. The survivors, who were picked up by a neutral ship, have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

BULGARIAN TRENCHES SNOWED UP.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGES IN ATTAKC ON MONSTIR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Mar. 6.

Ruter's correspondent at the Serbian Headquarters wires that the Bulgarian trenches near Monastir are snowed up. It is officially estimated that the enemy dropped 2,627 shells and bombs on Monastir in three months. Forty-three houses were destroyed, 300 damaged, 32 men were killed and 37 injured, and 45 women and children were killed and 85 injured.

FALL OF KUT.

STRATEGIC CHANGE IN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 6.

(Delayed in transmission.)

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" commenting on the fall of Kut, says what was at first regarded as a tactical success has now produced a strategic change in the situation.

The paper wishes its Turkish allies success in battling for a front whereon they have reaped the richest military fame under the leadership of General Von Der Goltz.

TURKISH FAILURE TO HIDE TRUTH.

GREAT ALARM IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Messageros" Zurich correspondent states that the Turkish efforts at hiding the truth have been unsuccessful and a great alarm prevails in Constantinople.

A Swiss telegram received in Rome, reports that a German division in Turkey is preparing to quit leaving behind only a few battalions.

BENGAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ORDER AGAINST MESSRS. PAL AND TILAK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Babu Motilal Ghose presided last evening over a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Home Rule League.

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjea moved a resolution protesting against the order of prohibition against Messrs. Pal and Tilak from entering the Punjab and Delhi.

Messrs. Bipin Chandra Pal and Motilal Ghose made an appeal to the young men to enlist themselves in the Defence of India Force.

TRAGEDY AT COLABA HOSPITAL.

FATAL FALL OF CAPT. LUNN OF R A. M. C.

OPEN VERDICT AT THE INQUEST.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Colaba Station Hospital yesterday touching the death of Captain H. A. Lunn, R.A.M.C., an orderly officer at the hospital, whose body was found lying dead on the ground under the verandah of the hospital on Monday night with his skullfractured.

Major Philip Hamill, R.A.M.C., said that when he last saw the deceased alive on Monday morning the deceased was quite cheerful, He believed the deceased had been in action in France and Gallipoli and had told him that he had been in the hospital since the 2nd March. The deceased had said he came from Calcutta where his home was. His (the deceased's) wife was in Calcutta. He had resigned the service at the end of two years as he wanted to see his wife. He (the deceased) rejoined the service recently in India. He was somewhat reserved, but friendly with everyone. On Monday night the deceased took only two courses at dinner. He never referred to any family trouble and was never seen taking any kind of liquor. The injuries to the deceased's head might be produced from a fall and were sufficient to cause instant death. If there had been any disturbance in the verandah it would have been heard in the ward. The deceased was expecting to go to a regiment. He complained of no metal suffering.

Private Sydney Epps of the R.A.M.C., said he saw the deceased leaving the dining room alone at 9-10 p.m., on Monday, and going towards the verandah. The deceased stopped on the verandah just above the brink and was seen leaning on the rails just above the brink. He then walked to the end of the verandah where he was seen leaning again against the rails. Witness went to a patient and w'en he returned he missed the deceased. A patient called witness and told him that a man was lying on the ground. Witness ran downstairs and with the assistance of others picked up the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by injuries due to a fall, but how, the deceased fell there was no evidence to show and that there was nothing to show that anyone in the hospital was to blame.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Sir William Meyer will move that the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill be passed. He will also present the Select Committees' reports on the Income Tax Amendment Bill and also on the Bill to impose tax (super-tax) on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income Tax Act of 1886. The two Bills will also be passed

With regard to the latter (super-tax), Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur has given notice of following amendments:—(1) That in clause 2 (1), clauses (b) (c) and (d) and the proviso, the following be substituted:—(b) any income which a person enjoys as a member of a company or of a firm, or of a Hindu undivided family, when the company, or the firm or the family is liable to the tax; (2) that the following schedule be substituted for the existing schedule in respect (1) of the first Rs. 50,000 of taxable income nine pies in the rupee; (2) of the next Rs. 50,000 of taxable income one anna in the rupee, (3) of the next Rs. 50,000 of taxable income one and one-fourth annas in the rupee (4) of the next Rs. 50,000 of taxable income one and a half annas in the rupee, (5) of all taxable income over two lakhs of rupees one and three-fourth annas in the rupee.

Sir William Meyer will open the first stage of discussion on the Financial Statement after which Pandit Malaviya will move:—

This Council recommends the Governor-General in Council that in the modification of the arrangement announced by the Hon. the Finance Member in paragraph 49 of his speech introducing the financial statement, the Government of India do offer to his Majesty's Government the entire amount of the Indian War Loan and 6 millions a year for the period of the war out of the proceeds of the additional taxation imposed this year and last year.

Mr. B. N. Sarma will move:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the entire amount of the Indian War Loan and six millions a year for the period of the war out of the proceeds of the additional taxation imposed this year and last year be utilised if sanctioned, by Parliament in helping the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda will move:—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the grant to the Assam Government be enhanced by Rs. 1,00,000 (one lak' only) under the head of medical expenditure for the establishment of a medical school in the Surma valley.

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CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

SUGGESTED PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

FREE TREATMENT AND COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION.

A medical Conference on the control of Venereal Diseases, organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, was held yesterday in the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, presiding. Among those present, besides the President, were: The Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal; Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; Col. A. Street, Principal Grant Medical College; Col. Clemesha, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; Major Glen Liston, Director, Bombay Government Laboratory; The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes; Sir T. B. Nariman; Col. Jennings; Major Foster; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Dr. A. Powell; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Dr. D. B. P. Master; Dr. Sorab Nariman; Dr. L. L. Joshi; Major A. T. Frost, Major T. S. Novis; Dr. K. B. Shroff; Dr. R. V. Patel; Dr. K. M. Dubash; Dr. D. A. Turkhad; Mr. Mackenzie Wallis; and others.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS BY HON. MR. CURTIS.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, addressing the meeting, said: It falls to my lot as Chairman of this Conference on Venereal Diseases to say a few words before we open our proceedings. As a layman, I have, of course, but little concern with the technical and scientific side of the discussion which will be initiated. But I am present to show as fas as possible the great interest which the Government of Bombay take in the proceedings of your Conference and to gather as far as possible, at first hand the steps which the medical profession thinks it possible and practicable to take in order to cope with this great evil. The subject of the prevalence of venereal disease has, as most of you are aware, assumed great prominence in England during the past three years as the result of the enquiries made by the Royal Commission presided over by our late Governor, Lord Sydenham. That report has doubtless been read by most of you. To a layman like myself and, therefore *a fortiori* professional gentlemen like yourselves, it is of the very greatest possible interest.

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL AND RACE.

The report has made clear the grave and far-reaching effects of venereal disease upon the individual and the race. With it is published evidence which proves conclusively that the effects of this disease cannot be too seriously regarded and that they result in a heavy loss not only of actual but of potential population, of productive power and of wealth. The medical evidence published with the report establishes the fact that owing to recent discoveries the medical profession now possess the methods of combating the disease, unknown to the past generation and that if only the means of easy and efficient treatment can be provided and measures taken to ensure that that treatment is availed of the disease can be brought under control and reduced to very narrow limits. As far as this country is concerned, medical men who like yourselves have had experience of the disease will be able to testify as to its prevalence and the disastrous effects which follow from it. You will all, I am sure, welcome every opportunity which it may be possible to place at your disposal, to utilize facilities, which modern science has provided to bring relief to the suffering, to stay the progress of infection and prevent the handing on of the taint thereby engendered to generations yet unborn.

COMBATIVE MEASURES.

It cannot, of course, be hoped that with this small Conference, summoned as it has been in the present troublous times, there will spring any wide and far-reaching measures such as have been adumbrated by Lord Sydenham's Commission in England; but we can, I think, arrive at conclusions as to the best way to begin As regards measures of a medical character, I understand that Dr. Turner, to whose untiring energy we owe this Conference, has certain plans to place before you. I will only add with reference to the proposals that should they meet with your approval and should the financial position permit, the Government of Bombay will do everything in their power in order to give effect to them. But the medical side of the Conference is not the only one. There is also the educative. The advantage of a local agency for the diffusion of up-to-date information and provision of opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of technique must be very great. It seems to me that a a conference like this may aid in bringing home two great lessons.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN STATE AND MEDICAL PROFESSION.

First, as regards the medical profession. The keynote of the Sydenham Commission's report is co-operation between the private medical profession on the one hand and the State or Municipal Health staff on the other. The need for the lesson is perhaps smaller in Bombay than it is in England, as the relations between the two sides of the profession in this city are close and cordial. But it will not be devoid of utility to mention the importance attached by the Commission to the co-operation and to remember that in their opinion no progress can be made without it.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC.

Secondly, as regards the public. Here there are great opportunities for instruction and enlightenment. There was, I think we must recognise with shame, been far too great a tendency to shrink coming face to face with the evil, to ignore it and cover it up. With the fact which the Commission has brought to light, this attitude is no longer possible. We owe it to our religion, to our conscience, to our honour, to bring home to the weaker members of the community the dangers which so frequently attend indulgence and to impress on all the duty of doing all in their power to remove what must be a most baneful factor in the national life.

If, as I am sanguine enough to hope, this Conference leads the way in teaching these lessons it will have effected a great deal. And I think that you as citizens of this great city will rejoice with me in thinking that Bombay in this, as in some other directions, has led the way (applause).

SURGEON-GENERAL LYONS.

The Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons next addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he said venereal diseases which had such disastrous and far-reaching effects had naturally engaged the attention of the public health authorities in England and their efforts had from time to time led to action by the State and to enactments such as the Contagious Diseases Act of 1864 and 1866, the Medical Committee and the Parliamentary Committee in 1868 and 1869, a Royal Commission in 1870, a House of Commons Committee in 1879, the Contagious Diseases Repeal Act, 1886. The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases which sat in 1914 and 1915, published its report last year. The report of this last Committee had thoroughly roused the public in England and its recommendations were now being energetically acted on, owing to the efforts of the Local Government Board and the National Council for combating venereal diseases and should prove of material benefit in limiting the spread of these diseases and preventing the development of their worst features. In India the need for these measures was every bit as necessary as in England and it was now proposed to make a start to promote them, and it was hoped, they would receive the whole hearted support of the public, both medical and non-medical. If this support was given, a very large measure of success would be assured. In dealing with the prevention of these infections diseases a public health officer looked first of all to their incidence and the mortality caused by them. Unfortunately statistics regarding the incidence and mortality from venereal diseases were very defective. These defects were due mainly to the facts that patients who suffered from them resorted for treatment to quacks, or to self-treatment with quack medicines which were so widely advertised in the press and by pamphlets and other means. Another reason was that patients were not encouraged to come for treatment to hospitals and were only admitted as indoor-patients when the case was a very urgent one.

STEPS TO REMOVE THE DEFECTS.

The Surgeon-General further said that the steps necessary for as public health officer to take to remove these defects were to prevent resort to quacks, to give large facilities for hospital treatment, to provide for free treatment by specially trained medical men and to obtain from them returns of the number of cases treated, to secure the informal notification of cases and deaths by medical practitioners and of still-born children by midwives and in the latter case a systematic investigation of the cause by a bacteriologist as was being done in Liverpool, and last to provide better facilities for greater care in diagnosis. The next point which a health officer would consider was what it was possible to do for the prevention of these diseases. There was a general concensus of opinion that the abuse of alcohol was one of the causes which often led both sexes astray, so that everything which conduced to promote temperance must be beneficial. To enable the scheme to be carried out efficiently, the Hon. Surgeon-General said, centres for scientific diagnosis and treatment by the most approved methods open to all sufferers, both men and women, must be provided and the treatment must be free from first to last. Treatment by quacks and the advertisement of quack medicine must be put a stop to by legislation if possible. Until legislation provided a remedy some other means must be devised to divert prospective victims of these advertisements. In New York this had been done by putting in a four line advertisement to run parallel with the quack advertisement, stating that "Free advice regarding venereal diseases can be obtained at the Department of Health 149 Centre Street, Room 209, from 9 to 12 a.m. daily. Sundays and holidays are excepted Consultation strictly confidential." It was found on investigation that out of 200 persons seen by the medical adviser 72 came as a result of these advertisements, and 36 of these had consulted one or more quacks. To make a scheme of this nature successful it must have the whole hearted support of medical practitioners, the hospitals and the public, and to obtain the confidence and support of the public, literature must be provided which would meet the need for general enlightenment regarding these subjects. It would be necessary to make widely known as was being done in England, that any person suffering from venereal disease could obtain the most efficient treatment free by writing to the medical officer of health of his district and marking his letter "confidential" and if it was possible, to make provision for the treatment of cases on a scale sufficient to meet the requirements.

DR. TURNER ON STATE CONTROL.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Office. Bombay Municipality, read a Paper on "The Control of Venereal Diseases," in the course of which he said:

I have had the opportunity of reading the Report of the Royal Commission, lately published. I spent six months as Specialist Sanitary Officer in the Army to the Northern Command, England, and attended public and private meetings dealing with the question in England, visited all the large towns in the north of England, and attended classes and Hospitals for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and had opportunity of discussing the question with the Members of the Royal Commission and Medical Officers in the Army and Lord Sydenham, and made a report on the subject. This question is very much before the public at the present time. Government and the Municipal authorities in England are formulating schemes for the control of the Disease, working on the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The Local Government Board, England, have issued Circulars and made Regulations on 12th July, 1916, and published a scheme for the organisation of medical measures and make it compulsory on every local authority in England to take steps to forthwith draw up a scheme for the organisation of Clinics for this purpose; the cost to be met 75 per cent. by Government and 25 per cent. by the local authorities; and the Health Officer should draw up the scheme. I urge that the Health Office should be supported in the proposal to make an effort to control Venereal Diseases as well as other dangerous Infectious Diseases. The Health Officer is an Officer of the State, to whom the public look for advice and assistance in the control of sickness and disease, not only the common infectious diseases as Plague, Small-pox, Cholera, Enteric, Tuberculosis, Measles, &c., &c., but any preventable disease or condition whereby the health or life of man is endangered. It will be seen that the organisation is one purely of control by treatment and that compulsory notification of the disease has not been adopted as a measure. To propose more stringent measures for the prevention of the Diseases on the face of the Report of the Commission, which sat for two years and carried out an arduous work so successfully, may seem futile. At the same time there are many of opinion that a form of notification of cases and collection of information must be adopted before the question can be properly answered.

For the present, however, no legislation is necessary and the attendance at Clinics and Dispensaries will be voluntarily free and confidential.

In England, the National Council for combating Venereal Diseases have earnestly taken up the matter and are raising funds. To organise such an association in India would be a formidable task, and to wait for a Royal Commission on the subject in India will mean waiting many years, and the result will be the same.

SOCIAL SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

In a Conference of Medical Men it may not be necessary to point out that the social side of the question is of immense importance, and in much of the evidence before the Royal Commission it was urged that it was the duty of the Medical Profession to use their influence with their patients and the public generally, as advisers and teachers of the danger of the results of illicit sexual intercourse. It was urged that Medical Men were in a position to use their influence with the youth of families, to whom they acted as medical advisers, to warn them of the dangers of incontinence and the advantages of following a cleanly life. Sound as this may be in theory, the busy general practitioner will not have much time for bringing to bear what influence he may possess. The work done by the numerous Health Associations and social workers is of the greatest value, but as a Profession we must accept the position of the physiological constitution of the human race and all that it means, together with the social, economic and sexual influences surrounding the question; and, while doing our utmost to improve the moral condition of the people, put ourselves in a position to render practical aid to those who fall victims to disease. The argument that such a view is encouraging vice is now ruled out. It has been suggested that to cure the disease is to foster vice by doing away with the danger of illicit sexual intercourse. We are here to prevent and cure disease. Science has placed in our hand a remedy for the worst disease the human race is affected with and, while assisting in every way to encourage healthy lives and manly exercises and discourage incontinence on every occasion, our duty is to the sufferer. It is compulsory on every Local Authority in England to draw up a scheme and submit it to the Local Government Board for approval. The Local Government Board pay 75 per cent. and the Local Authority 25 per cent. of the cost.

EXTENT OF PREVALENCE IN INDIA.

It is difficult to make any accurate estimate of the amount of Venereal Disease in England and India except in the Army, nor can inferences drawn from the prevalence of the disease in other countries lead to an accurate estimate of its prevalence in India. The influence of Venereal Disease upon public health cannot be determined by the official returns of certified deaths in England, and in India this is much more obvious when we realise the defective system of registration of the cause of death. The figures, we have, are those of the Registrar-General of England and Wales, the Army Returns and the Returns of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in India. The figures from the Returns of the Registrar-General, England and Wales, show that the death-rate from Syphilis is 40 per million of the population. In the City of Bombay, the rate is 100 per million. The sickness rate due to Venereal Disease is estimated in Berlin at 12 per cent. of the population, 15 per cent. in Paris, and 12 per cent. in London. As the death-rate from Syphilis in Bombay is more than double that of England, it may not be wrong to assume that the sickness rate is also considerably higher. 4 per cent. of the out-patients at the large Hospitals in Bombay are treated for Venereal Diseases including Gonorrhœa. It is impossible to make any statistical comparison between different parts of the country; the large towns suffer the most; the British Army in India suffers more than the Indian Army.

In England, certain diseases are notifiable in which Venereal is not included, while in India, the Act says any disease by which the life of man is endangered. Every nation in the world is spending vast sums of money on the prevention of Small-pox, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Enteric, and other infectious diseases, which if contracted and recovered from leave no or very slight after-effects, the person becoming immune to subsequent attacks. Not so however with Venereal Disease; the primary, secondary and tertiary effects are felt during life, and unto the children's children they sap the vitality of the individual and are the cause of much misery and ill-health producing lunacy, idiocy, and epilepsy. If it is right and proper and possible to control the spread of other infectious diseases, which are not always spread by personal contact, why is it wrong to control a disease, which, as a rule, is only spread by personal intercourse? What is control? It is to prevent, check or restrain by education, persuasion, regulation, force or other means.. How do we control the spread of Diphtheria, Small-pox, Enteric, Scarlet Fever, &c.? By tracing the cause of the outbreak, isolating the cases, vaccination, inoculation and treatment and inquiry into the sanitary circumstances and surroundings, instruction and education, hospital accommodation, sanatoria, &c., &c.

My object in calling this Conference is to ascertain from the Medical Profession of Bombay their views on this question and then, if necessary, approach Government and the Corporation to take steps to provide facilities for treatment free, and to obtain the support and co-operation of the people in the work. For the present the chief scope of the work will be in this direction and later, when the demand increases, to extend the sphere of operations on the lines suggested below.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

I therefore suggest the following scheme for approval of the Conference:

1. To provide a Dispensary and Clinic and treatment free with 10 beds.
2. To provide by lectures and visitors facilities for instructing the people in the danger of Venereal Diseases and to advertise freely the advantage of early treatment.
3. To ask the large general Hospitals whether they are prepared to receive cases.
4. To provide facilities for Medical Men to obtain reports on specimens for diagnosis.
5. To supply Salvarsan or its substitutes to Medical Practitioners who have had a training in the modern methods of treatment of Venereal Diseases.
6. To provide facilities to Medical Men for instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

Cost per month, Rs. 1,700 or Rs. 20,400 per annum.

Initial outlay on Dispensary and Clinic Rs. 5,000.

It will be seen that to start a scheme for the control of Venereal Diseases in Bombay is not a costly undertaking. The funds of the Association are just sufficient to pay its way, but to start a scheme for the preventive treatment we require Rs. 30,000, and those interested in this work by subscribing to the Association can have their subscriptions ear-marked for this particular purpose.

Papers were read also by Dr. A. Powell, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Dr. K. M. Dubash, Major A. T. Frost, Major T. S. Novis, the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes and Dr. R. V. Patel and demonstrations of the modern method of diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases were given by Major W. G. Liston, Dr. D. A. Turkhud, Mr. Mackenzie Wallis and Assistant Surgeon Avari.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved a resolution for the formation of a league on the lines suggested in the paper read by Dr. Turner.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Col. Clemesha said those present should be given an opportunity of studying and discussing the recommendations made in the resolution.

The discussion was eventually adjourned to 11-30 a.m. on the 20th instant.

WAR LOAN MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

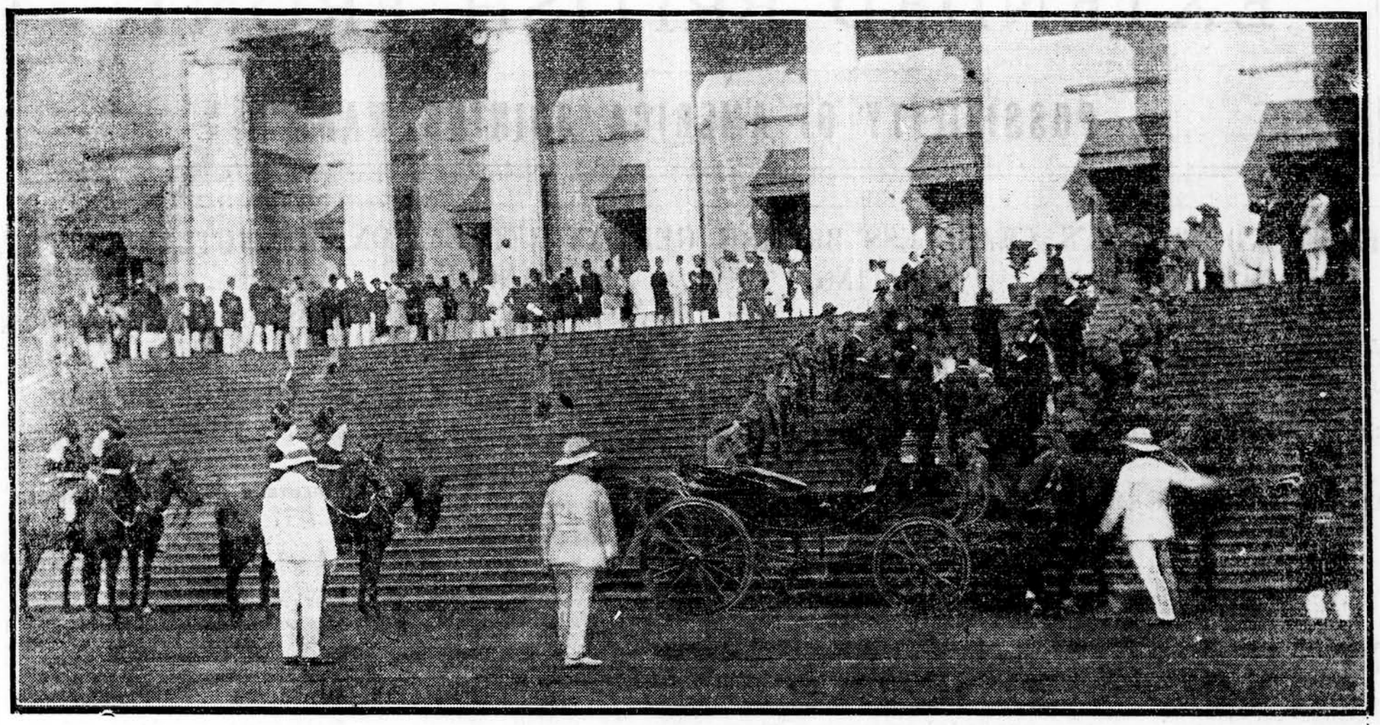

Photo by Messers. Bourne and Shep hard.

THE ARRIVAL IN STATE OF THEIR EXCELLENCCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT MONDAY'S WAR LOAN MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE LAND PROBLEM IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

that the Indian Co-operative Societies have done letter business.

The Egyptian Bank charges interest at 9 per cent. The Co-operative Credit Societies charge rates varying from 10 to 18¾ per cent. the average being nearly as high as 14 or 15 per cent.

Province.	Rate of Interest charged on loans.
Madras	9 3/8 per cent.
Bombay	9 3/8 per cent.
Bengal	15 per cent.
Behar & Orissa	15 5/8 per cent.
United Provinces	15 per cent.
Punjab	12 1/2 per cent.
Burma	15 per cent.
Central Provinces	12 per cent.
Assam	12 1/2 to 18 3/4 per cent.
Coorg	12 1/2 per cent.
Ajmer	12 per cent.

The capital of and loans advanced by the Egyptian bank are larger in volume than those of the Indian Co-operative Credit Societies, while the rates of interest of the latter are nearly double of the former.

Mr. Wolff declares that co-operation has taken the place of the "exploded methods praised up a good many years too late by Mr. Wacha." The experience of Europe, America and Japan has been quite the opposite. The chief agencies that have wiped out indebtedness and furnish credit to the agricultural classes are not co-operative societies but non-co-operative state, provincial, communal, and joint stock land, mortgage, and savings banks. I will deal with this at length later.

Mr. Wolff quotes from an Egyptian professor to the effect that the loans have been put to unproductive uses "to pay the expense of some merry making, to buy some young fellow off his military service etc." As no evidence based on competent authorities, a statistical data, is adduced, we may dismiss this as nothing but special pleading analogous to the cry of the improvident Indian ryot who does not know his business, so often raised by a class of critics.

It should be noted that Mr. Wolff is an uncompromising opponent of all kinds of State intervention. Such an attitude is essentially mid-Victorian and betrays complete disregard of the trend of economic events. During the last forty years, the economic functions of the Government have been increasing rapidly, and the sphere of State activity widening all over the world, the movement being most marked in democratic countries.

Mr. Wolff's blind criticism of State help *per se* is noted and answered by Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture Bombay, in his "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan":—

"Mr. Wolff severely criticises these dealings (Government advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loan Act) as regards both their nature and their scope and stigmatises as ill advised the action of Government in undertaking them. It may be readily conceded that it would be preferable that the necessities of the cultivators should be provided for on reasonable terms by private banking enterprise; but it is necessary "to look a facts as they are, not as they might be; and until private enterprise can make available the requisite capital and business capacity to meet the demand any action of this nature which Government can take is so much to the good." By means of these advances cultivators have been materially assisted in times of adversity and that many useful and reproductive improvements have been effected which could not otherwise have been undertaken."

In the year 1913-14 the total working capital of all agricultural co-operative credit societies amounted to only 4 crores of rupees and the loans advanced to 3.6 crores of rupees. There facts speak far themselves. After a decade of operation these societies can only advance about 3.6 crores of rupees whereas the total indebtedness at the lowest computation amounts to £500 millions or 770 crores of rupees and the annual interest paid on this amounts to more than £100 millions or 150 crores of rupees.

To speak of the co-operative movement, therefore, as a remedy for the solution of the indebtedness problem is simply to trifle with a great issue and as the poet Kalidasa says" is like felling a gigantic tree with a tiny lotus petal."

The Government of India were and are alive to the limitations of the co-operative movement. When the Co-operative Credit Societies bill of 1904 was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council Sir Denzil Ibbetson the member in charge of the bill, and Lord Curzon, made it plain that the Government regarded the legislation as one of the remedies. The Government of India have now invited the opinion of the local Governments and public bodies on the 'Usuary Bill," suggesting (1) the fixing of a legal maximum rate of interest recoverable (2) the determination of a legal maximum amount of interest recoverable and (3) the bestowal of authority on the courts to go behind a contract, re-open a transaction, and reduce the rate of interest to what is thought to be equitable.

The Governor-General in Council remarks that while "he fully recognises the benefits that have accrued from the extension of co-operative credit and the potentialities of good inherent therein, he *does not consider that the progress made in this direction affords in itself an adequate remedy of the state of affairs which it is desired to alter.*"

The nature causes and extent of the Indebtedness, methods adopted in Europe and Japan to wipe out the appalling indebtedness of the peasantry, and the agrarian reforms for the organisation of rural credit that should be introduced in Inida to remedy the evil must be reserved for later discussion.

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE.

We understand that the usual big official dinner parties at Government House will not take place during the war and that such small dinner parties as are given will be of the simplest nature, and also that as far as possible, all imported articles will no longer be consumed there.

It is announced that a provisional agreement has been made whereby the Alliance Bank of Simla will absorb the business of the Bank of Rangoon as from 1st December 1917.

"JAIN VIGAYA" SECURITY CASE.

THE JUDGMENTS.

GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL OF APPLICATION.

The following concurring judgments were delivered in the Jain Vijaya" security forfeiture case by their Lordships in the special Tribunal:—

This was an application under Section 17 of the Indian Press Act. The applicant was a keeper of certain press at Surat and in that capacity had deposited Rs. 500 as security. That security was now forfeited by Government under Section 4 of the Act on the ground that a book entitled Bharat Durdasa Darsari (meaning in English "An exposition of the miserable condition of India) printed at the applicant's press contained numerous words and passages offending against Section 4 of the Act. Now under Section 17 of this Act under which the present application was made this Court's jurisdiction as Mr. Jayakar conceded was strictly limited. They were empowered to consider and determine only one point and that was whether the book in this case in respect of which the order of forfeiture was made did or did not contain words of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section (1) of the Act. Upon that question his Lordship never entertained any doubt. He had heard a careful argument from Mr. Jayakar and the learned counsel had said, he was sure, every thing capable of being reasonably said in favour of the applicant, but the words themselves in the book were too strong to be misunderstood. The pamphlet or book must be judged as a whole and to that end Mr. Jayakar had read out the whole of it from the first word to the last. It seemed to his Lordship that the real mischief lay in this that the picture drawn of the country and the activities of the Government of unrelieved and monotonous darkness. In other words the pamphlet was a long exaggerated and absolutely one sided catalogue of nothing, but alleged calamities, grievances, of sorrows and injustice, notably increasing poverty and increasing famines, and all these disasters—were ascribed to the policy of Government. In one part that policy was described as being guided by greed of money. Throughout the pamphlet no hint was given that any other opinion on these difficult subjects was reasonably possible nor was any allowance made for difficulties of administration. On the for difficulties of administration. On the contrary a reader with little political knowledge was left by the author under a belief that all was darkness and poverty and starvation and these miseries were increasing instead of decreasing and that these results were due to the policy of British Government in India. It appears to him that the effect of one sided and exaggerated writng of this kind upon the mind of any reader of ordinary intelligence would be to induce him to hate the Government at whose door was laid the responsibility of so many miseries. It was unnecessary to set out in detail any part from the pamphlet for his Lordship relied in the main on its general effect. He might however point especially to the later portions of the pamphlet that crores of people died of famine, crores were half starved, that they had not even the power to touch a leaf in the jungle without the permission of Government and that people had become the slaves of officials. Then at the end he says, "O British Nation," you who claim to rule your 'great dependency' to God and to Humanity must you offer answer for these myriads of hungry peasantry, whose ancestors before you came, by the testimony of all travellers were full fed and prosperous. Will you not remove your yoke and give India a chance to save herself from death?"

His Lordship had no doubt that the passages he had cited and the whole pamphlet did offend against Section 4. Sub-section of the Act and that under Section 17 of the Act the application ought to be rejected.

MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship quite agreed with what had just been said by brother Bachelor. The article complained of began with two verses from certain poets. The gist of those verses was that India had been looted, her wealth destroyed and then the article proceeded to show how it had come about that the wealth was destroyed and the country and her virtues looted. That state was shown according to the writer to be due to the policy of the Government. Then at the end came the appeal to the British nation to remove their yoke which had reduced India to starvation from a state of prosperity and at the end the statement that in order to remove these miserable conditions "Swaraj" was absolutely necessary to India. His Lordship had endeavoured to ascertain from Mr. Jayakar the meaning of the word "Swaraj" and he had admitted that standing by itself it meant nothing else than independence but he endeavoured to show that it could mean a state of affairs less complete than absolute independence and that it was permissible to explain the meaning of a written or spoken word by showing that what had been written or spoken had some nearing other than its ordinary meaning. Speaking for himself his Lordship was of opinion that when any one used the word "Swaraj" by itself he must be taken to mean exactly what the word itself meant and it was not open to him to explain that what he meant was self-government in some less complete form than absolute independence. It was quite clear that did readers of this pamphlet would understand "Swaraj" in its plain meaning and there would be no possibility of explaining to these individuals that the writer meant some government on colonial lines or some other modified form of self-government and not absolute self-government. He had no doubt that the word would be understood in that sense by the reader. In his Lordship's opinion the application should be dismissed.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Hir Lordship agreed that the application should be dismissed. It was quite clear to his mind that the words used in the pamphlet were not shown to be of such a character under section 19 of the Act as oculd be said appropriately not to fall under section 4 sub-section 1 of the Act. Reading the pamphlet as a whole it seemed that the general effect and the tendency of sentiments expressed there was to create a feeling of hatred or contempt towards Government as established by law in British India. He was satisfied that explanaion 2 to sub-section 1 of section 4 did not help the applicant in any way because even that explanation required that comments expressing disapproval of government must be made without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection. Tht whole question was whether taking the pamphlet as a whole it had a tendency to create an objectionable impression within the meaning of section 4. upon the reader. His Lordship had read this pamphlet in the original and the translation had been read to them by Mr. Jayakar and the general result of the pamphlet was to draw a one-sided and exaggerated picture of the condition of India and the Indians and to suggest throughout as an inference that all this was attributable to government by law established. It was quite true that some of the passages in the pamphlet were free from any objection. But it is not the unobjectionable character of some passages in the leaflet that could help the petition. In his Lordship's opinion the pambhlet must be considered as a whole and as it drew a picture which at the close left clearly an impression which would result in a feeling of hated and contempt towards the Government to whom the various acts were attributed by the writer. His Lordship's only desired to make it clear that in coming to this conclusion he attached to "Swaraj" a meaning which was favourable to the applicant. His Lordship did not consider the use of that word in the pamphlet as objectionable though the word was capable of being used in an offensive sense it was often capable of, and was often used in an innocent sense; and having regard to the general tone of the pamphlet he was not prepared to hold that the writer's suggestion was to overthrow the British Government his Lordship was not prepared to put any sinister meaning upon the English quotation in the closing part of the pamphlet. Taking that view in favour of the applicant he was satisfied that the general tendency of the book was objectionable within terms of section 4 sub-section 1 of the Act. In coming to that conclusion he attached particular importance to the way in which the pamphlet opened and ended. In both the verses quoted in the beginning and in the closing para. the general trend of the thought of the writer was sufficiently and clearly indicated and that general trend was such as to bring the pamphlet within the scope of section 4 sub section 1 of the Act.

Mr. Kanga applied that the application should be dismissed with costs. The last but one rule under section 21 of the Act. The scale of costs was the same as on the original side.

Jayakar: There is no provision in the Press Act for awarding costs.

Mr. Justice Macleod: Do you say we have no jurisdiction to award costs?

Mr. Jayakar: Yes: besides this is in sense a criminal jurisdiction and costs should not be awarded.

Mr. Justice Bachelor: We have power to award costs under section 21.

Mr. Jayakar: That section only provides for costs as between party and his attorney.

Mr. Justice Bachelor: Mr. Kanga, we think that there should be no order as to costs. We give no ruling about our jurisdiction to award costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICABILITY OF THE DAMDUPAT RULE

AWARDING OF INTEREST.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

MINOR WASUDEO PRASAD PURSHOTAM PRASAD by next friend R. B. Keshavlal Hiralal and other Trustees v. HARICHANDRARAO BHUGWANTRAO and others.

These were cross-appeals against the decision of Mr. Vajeram M., First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who passed a decree in the appellant's favour. Both the parties appealed to the High Court.

These were cross-appeals arising out of a suit brought by the plaintiffs, as Trustees of the Swaminarayan Temple at Ahmedabad against the defendants in respect of two mortgage-deeds executed by the latter in favour of the plaintiffs in March, 1892 for Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 35,000 respectively, at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum. The mortgaged properties consisted of two houses at Ahmedabad and one village of Vastral near that city. By the first mortgage-deed possession of the village was given to the plaintiffs by a contemporaneous rent-note, the defendants passed a rent-note to the plaintiffs by which they retained the possession of the village as their lessees and it was stipulated that Rs. 3,375 should be given to the plaintiffs as the annual rent and the defendants should manage and take the entire profits of the village. The plaintiffs after deducting several payments made to them from time to time now claimed Rs. 1,38,937 for the principal and interest till the date of suit. Defendants contended that the second mortgage of Rs. 35,000 was paid off and that the plaintiffs cannot claim more than double the amount of the first mortgage-deed according to the rule of Damdupat. The Lower Court held that the bond of Rs. 35,000 was paid off but that the rule of Damdupat did not apply as the mortgage was one with possession according to the rulings of this Court in I. L. R., 20 Bom., 721, and I. L. R., 22 Bom., 86. On taking accounts it awarded plaintiffs Rs. 1,03,902-9-7 with running interest at 6 per cent. from date of suit till date of payment. Against this decree both the parties appealed.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment, observed:—A decree has been passed in this suit upon a mortgage for Rs. 50,000 that the defendants do pay Rs. 1,03,902-9-7 with running interest at 6 per cent. from the date of suit till payment to the plaintiffs together with costs of the plaintiffs on this amount within 6 months from date and on their failure to pay this the plaintiffs may apply for an order to recover this sum with interest and costs as aforesaid by sale of the mortgaged property.

First as to the rule of Damdupat, ordinarily it applies between Hindu litigants such as we have here. But it has been held that it does not apply where a mortgagee is chargeable on a mortgagee in possession upon the footing of wilful default. In the present case, the mortgagee was according to the terms of the bond the mortgagee in possession but the bund was not the only document executed between the parties at the date of the mortgage for by a tenancy agreement, the mortgagor remained in possession of the mortgaged premises covenanting to pay a rent which was equal to the interest charged in respect of the mortgage money. That tenancy agreement was for five years and on the expiration of that period it was renewed for a further period of five years. It came to an end in 1899 and from that date it is admitted that the mortgagor has remained in possession of the property without paying any rent or interest. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how the mortgagee can be treated by the Court as a mortgagee in possession liable to account for the profits received on the footing of wilful default for the person really in possession, was the mortgagor who was paying the amount due for interest for the first ten years of the mortgage under the form of rent. From the year 1899 the mortgagee was not in fact in possession. The mortgagor was in possession, and therefore, the mortgagee could not be ordered to account to the mortgagor for rents and profits received by him. As *ex hypothesi*, he received none. We think, therefore, there is no reason for excluding the present case from the applicability of the Damdupat rule, and the decretal sum must be Rs. 1,00,000 instead of Rs. 1,03,902-9-7.

QUESTION OF INTEREST.

As to interest the Civil Procedure Code, O. 34, R. 2, provides that the account has to be taken of what will be due to the plaintiffs for principal and interest on the mortgage and the costs of the suit awarded to them on the next day hereinafter referred to, that is, the day within 6 months of the date of declaring in Court the amount due. Therefore the interest up to the date allowed for payment of the decretal sum must be calculated at the mortgage rate. This also is in accordance with the decision of the Privy Council to which we have been referred to in *Rani Sunder Koer* v. *Rani Sham Krishen* 24 I. A., p. 9 at p. 21. The mortgage deed provides that if the mortgagee has to file a suit in connection with the mortgage, he may recover the whole amount with interest on interest up to the date on which the same may be fully paid up with costs. He is therefore entitled to compound interest at the rate of 6¼ per cent. The decree must be varied by substituting "Rs. 1,00,000" for "Rs. 1,03,902-9-7," "compound interest" for "running interest," "6¼ per cent." for "6 per cent." and "till the date allowed for the payment" for "till payment." The period of 6 months will run from this date. On failure to pay within 6 months, simple interest will run upon the full decretal amount at 6 per cent. Each party to bear their own costs in both appeals.

Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao appeared for the original plaintiffs.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the original defendants.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF A LUNATIC PERSON.

APPLICATION TO BE PRESENTED IN CHAMBERS.

Re. the Lunacy Act IV of 1912. In the matter of Kashibai widow of Bhaskar Anandrao Joshi and Narhar Ganesh Mogre ..... Petitioner.

(Before Marten J.)

This was a notice of motion taken out by the petitioner for an order for appointing a committee of the person and property of Kashibai and for making provision for her maintenance.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar appeared for the petitioner.

The Court intimated that the petition ought to be made in chambers and not in Court. Counsel submitted that the prevailing practice had been to present the petition in Court for orders and the inquiry as to the condition of the alleged lunatic was to be held in chambers. This practice was prevalent here before Act IV of 1912 was passed and was also prevalent since then. Counsel cited precedents to show that such was the practice under the new Act.

His Lordship adjourned the matter and ordered that it should be taken in chambers: and in the course of his judgment said that this notice raised an interesting point of practice. The present application for appointing a committee of the person of the lunatic and making some provision for the safe investigation of the property of the lunatic was brought by notice of motion: In the first place on 29th September 1916, an order was made ordering investigation to be held before the District Judge of Thana. That order however did not mention that after the investigation the petition should be restored for hearing and his Lordship exercising his powers under the Code amended that order by inserting the clause that the petition was to stand adjourned till that investigation and then to be restored for hearing.

The second point of practice was whether the petition should necessarily be heard in open Court. Turning first of all to Rules 75 (Z) and (A. N.) of the Bombay High Court Rules. Rule 75 (Z) provided for "applications in all matters arising under the Indian Co's Act. the Indian Trustees Act, the Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, the Indian Trusts Act, the Indian Arbitration Act and generally in the matter of any Act (except the Guardian and Wards Act) unless otherwise provided in the Act itself or by the rules there under or by these rules," to be taken in chambers and similarly the last para of Rule 75 (an) "such other matters as are not expressly required to be disposed of in Court."

No rules had been made under Act IV of 1912 (Indian Lunacy Act) by the High Dourt prescribing any procedure. It was contended before him that "Court" under Act IV of 1912 meant "open court" and not "in chambers." That was a view which his Lordship was not prepared to take on a comparison of the Lunacy Act of 1858 with the present Act IV of 1912. His Lordship observed that in the Act of 1858 there was a distinction made between matters which might be taken before a Court and matters which might be taken in chambers. That distinction had been done away with in the present Act IV of 1912. If they compared sections 1 to 12 of the Act of 1858 and sections 37 to 45 of the present Act, it was very clear that the Legislature had abolished any such distinction particularly the distinction made in section 3 and section 7 of the Act of 1858 between the Court and the Judge and his Lordship found in section 48 of Act IV of 1912 that "the Court, may, on application made to it by petition concerning any matter whatsoever connected with the lunatic or his estate, make such order, subject to the provisions of this chapter, respecting the application as in the circumstances it thinks fit."

So far as Act IV of 1912 was concerned the application might be made by petition and did not direct that it should be made in open Court or in any other way. His Lordship thought one might go by analogy. Section 74 of the Indian Trusts Act said, "whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurred and it was found impracticable, etc., the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly." His Lordship thought that no one contended that an application for appointing new trustees should be heard in open Court unless the Court thought so for particular reasons? Such applications were invariably heard in Chambers. Speaking for himself his Lordship that, as a general rule, family matters such as those of guardian and wards and lunacy matters had much better been investigated in Chambers. A Court had power to adjourn any matter in Court if it thought proper to do so. On the other hand, matters affecting the public, such as winding-up of a company, petitions for sanctioning a scheme and so on, these were matters which, his Lordship thought, ought to be heard in open Court. It seemed to his Lordship speaking generally, public matters should be heard in open Court and family matters of a private nature should be heard in Chambers and as far as his Lordship had discretion, he should direct that family matters should as far as possible be heard in Chambers and that petitions in public matters, such as winding-up of a company, etc., should be heard in open Court. Of course there was this that the Court must be on its guard in lunacy matters when there was no question of some sane persons to be in Lunatic Asylum and their properties confiscated by their relatives, but as far as that was concerned, the Court must be vigilant. His Lordship thought the proper practice was that these petitions in lunacy should in the first instance come in before the judge in Chambers and that normally they would have to be put down for inquisition and in cases of difficulty on counsel's list of contested Chamber day. As regards the present petition his Lordship adjourned it into Chambers to be taken on Saturday week and he wanted the petitioner to bring in an affidavit if he proposed to be appointed guardian and manager. His Lordship would want notices served on the relatives who were mentioned in the application for Reception order. That notice might be an ordinary letter, stating that the judge would sit on that particular day to appoint a guardian and to deal generally with any questions arising as to the custody of the lunatic and the management of her property. Then he would want the petitioner to bring him in Chambers proposals for what he considered, ought to be done with the property of the lunatic. That should not be an oath. He must put them down surely for his Lordship's consideration and his Lordship should want to see whether the lunatic had executed any testamentary document. Then his Lordship said that the previous order of Mr. Justice Kemp should be amended in the way he had indicated. His Lordship made the costs of the day's application, costs in the petition.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING FAILS.

POLICE INFORMER DISBELIEVED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court Inspector Dalton charged Vithu Govind and ten others, the first with keeping a gambling house and the rest with gambling there with cards and money. Superintendent Jones conducted the prosecution and the accused were defended by Messrs. Hirji J. A. Dalal and D. Billimoria. It was stated for the prosecution that information was given to Mr. Dalton on the 4th February by Mr. Govind Ramchandra and the former took him to Mr. O. A. Harker, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who issued a warrant empowering the Police to enter the place in Rustomji Irani, Daruwalia's house in Elphinstone Road and arrest the accused. On the 6th ultimo the police raided the place, arrested the accused and seized Rs. 3 and a pack of cards. The Police wanted to withdraw the case against Raghunath and Rama two of the accused but the magistrate refused permission.

The Court said it would examine them as prosecution witnesses and if they satisfied the conditions of Section 10 of the Act it will given them certificates of indemnity.

It was stated for the defence that the first accused was a money lender and two of the accused had come to his room to settle the accounts accompanied by the other three. Raghunath and Rama came later on and the former took out a pack of cards and began shuffling it, when the Police raided the room and arrested all. The defence stated further that the first accused had made a statement on the 2nd ultimo to Superintendent Jones at a departmental enquiry that the former had given Rs. 100 as bribe to Govind Pandurang, Police Havaldar No. 480G on behalf of one Kashiram.

The Magistrate in his judgment said that he believed the first accused had made a statement to Mr. Jones, imputing corrupt practices to the havaldar, that the havaldar took the informant Govind on the 4th ultimo to Mr. Dalton; that on the 5th Mr. Dalton took Govind to Mr. Harker that on the 6th Raghunath and Rama the acknowledged emissaries of Govind, the Police informer, went to the room with a set purpose and the Police raided immediately after. The Court held there was sufficient room for suspicion in these circumstances that ether at the instigation of the Havaldar, or on his behalf the informer Govind, and his confreres Raghunath and Rama had conspired together to bring the accused into trouble. The pack of cards used in the evidence was quite new and unused, and no other pack was found in the room. The case was full of suspicious circumstances, and the magistrate had no alternative but to hold that the accused's story was entitled to credence. He therefore acquitted all the accused and declined to give Raghunath and Rama certificates of indemnity under Section 10 of the Act, but acquitted them.

BIG SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mr. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Hudson of the Excise Police, charged a Chinaman named Chung Sing Kee and a Hindu labourer Shivram Ramchander with transporting 20 pounds of opium from Bandra to Mahim. For the defence Mr. Azad, Barrister, with Mr. Kotwal and Mr. Nariman, pleaders represented the Chinaman. The case had occupied several hearings and in the course of an elaborate judgment the Magistrate observed as follows:—

It must be noted that all these statements were made and reduced to writing on the 13th instant (February) and after the application for remand before the Second Presidency Magistrate, that is to say, a very long time after the accused Chinaman was arrested. If the accused Shivram had on the very same day on which he was arrested, i.e. the 12th February pointed out the present Chinaman as the man who had given him the bundle, how is it that application Ex. G is based on the ground that the accused Shivram was going to point out the man who had given him the parcel, and why is there no mention of the arrest and release on bail of the accused Chinaman? Why is Shivram's statement which was made to the Police after the arrest of Chung Sing Kee so vague and only refers to "the elder Chinaman?" One would have expected it to contain some such statement as this: "The Chinaman whom I pointed out yesterday at Bandra and who was thereupon arrested had given me the bundle."

Finally the Magistrate observed:—Considering the case in its entirety the case as set forth in the written statement of the accused Chung Sing Kee cannot be rejected as being unfounded and he is therefore ordered to be acquitted. As regards the accused No. 2. it is possible that he was carrying the bundle under the impression that it contained pork only, since there was some pork in it at the time it was seized. He is also ordered to be acquitted. The opium must be sent to the Collector of Excise.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Rustom J. Deputy charged one Hasan Mohamed with possessing five tolas and 21 grains of opium without a license. It was alleged that on receiving information that the accused was collecting opium on behalf of Chinaman, Mr. Deputy had his movements watched. The accused was going near Null Bazaar when he was detained and searched, when the opium was found on him. He pleaded guilty, saying the opium was given him by a Japanese. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15.

THEFT BY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEE

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Harischandra Dhondoo a sorter in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, with theft as a servant of three packets of cigarettes from a consignment in No. 12 shed, Alexandra Dock. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 6.

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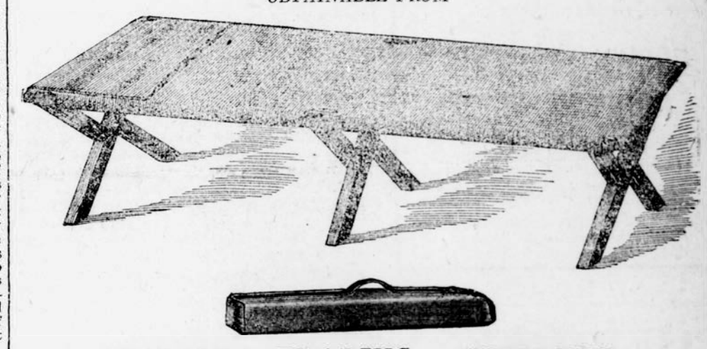

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NATURALISED GERMAN'S LIBEL ACTION.

THE "PIANOMAKER" SUED.

Before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division on June 29, Mr. Maxmillian Lindlar, of Elsworty-road, Hampstead, formerly manager of Bechstein's, claimed damages for alleged libel against the paper called the "Piano-maker," says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., said although Mr. Lindlar was born in Germany he was naturalised in this country, and had lived here for nearly forty years. He was a Freeman of the City of London and a member of the Livery of the Worshipful Company of Musicians.

Last March the "Piano-maker" published references to the plaintiff, recalling statements he was supposed to have made about Englishmen.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S EAR.

For instance:—

Max Lindlar, a prominent director of a German club in 1904, said, "It is a national impossibility for an Englishman to produce a piano with each note perfectly balanced in tone. He has no true ear.

Since the war he was alleged to have said:—

I do not think England will be able to hold out financially to the end, as Germany is very strong and well organised.

Plaintiff denied ever making these statements.

The "Piano-maker" article added:

Out of his own mouth Max Lindlar regards himself still a German. Why, therefore, should his naturalisation papers protect him?

Another passage in the article complained of said:—

Provincial companies of which Max Lindlar is governing director passed resolutions to the effect that alien enemies could not be shareholders. There we saw him in his true "British" character. On the other side of the picture we see him attempting on behalf of the London German Club to drive British officers out of the club premises. It is stated that during an attempt to eject the Services Club, he stood on the pavement opposite the club.

The article also gave names of foreign members of the German Athenaeum Club, and counsel mentioned those of many prominent Englishmen.

In 1906, continued Mr. Atkinson, the Club purchased premises in Stratford-place for £35,000 and spent £15,000 on furniture, decorations, etc.

MR. LINDLAR IN THE BOX.

Giving evidence, plaintiff said he was born at Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, but came to England in 1880, subsequently coming in touch with Bechstein's.

"Who one may, perhaps, be allowed to say, make very good pianos," said counsel.

Mr. Justice Darling: And I may be permitted to say I have a Bechstein in my house but cannot play it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilde, K.C. (cross-examining): May I take it the whole of your interest in this war is with us?—Yes.

You know the papers generally took up the subject of Germany's "peaceful penetration" before the war?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Darling: Some German music is more penetrating than anything in trade. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilde: Their "bands," yes. (Renewed laughter.)

HOW LOVE IS BLIND.

Counsel then asked Mr. Lindlar why he ceased to be a German at heart.

"My interest is here," he replied. "My home is here, and my friends, and English is the language I speak.

Mr. Justice Darling: Has England become your "spiritual home"?

Mr. Lindlar: I claim to be a member of the Church of England. (Laughter.)

Counsel: Strange you should marry a German lady in 1909.

Mr. Lindlar: Love is blind. (Loud laughter.)

You want Germany to lose the war, I suppose?—I am very sorry for Germany.

DID THE KAISER HEAR?

Before the war, suggested counsel, plaintiff had said that Germany, if she went to war, would go through France like a steam plough, and added, "What could England do with her little army?"

Mr. Justice Darling: The Kaiser must have overheard that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lindlar said he never made any such remarks.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

The hearing was resumed on January 30, before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division, on the libel action brought by Mr. Maxmillan Lindlar, a German by birth and a naturalised Englishman and Freeman of the City of London, against the paper called the "Piano-maker."

The plaintiff complained of an article which he said stated that he had once used insulting remarks about the incapacity of the British to produce a good piano, and that he had said Germany could hold out longer financially than Great Britain. The word "Huns" was used, and, denying that he had made any of the statements alleged, Mr. Lindlar claimed that the article was defamatory.

SHARP PROTEST BY THE JUDGE.

Additional evidence for the plaintiff was given about well-known members of the German Athenaeum Club.

Among the names mentioned was that of Dr. Schuster.

Mr. Justice Darling: I don't like to hear him spoken of as a German. He is a patriot in this country. For a great many years he has been English in thought, word, and deed, and it is a painful thing, to my mind, to mention names like his in a case of this sort. He is a member of the English Bar, and so is his son, and he has lost a son in the war. I should like to have it made quite clear that he is as good an Englishman as you (counsel) or I, and probably better than I, as I am half a Scotsman. (Laughter.)

Continuing his opening for the defence, Mr. Wild, K.C., submitted that the article was not defamatory, and that the statements it contained were true.

LADY JOURNALIST'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Grace Curnock, now of the "Daily Mail," and formerly of the "Daily Mirror," gave evidence that she interviewed Mr. Lindlar in 1903 on the comparative merits of British and German pianos. Extracts from her article were quoted in the "Piano-maker."

Plaintiff told her, she said, it was a national impossibility for the Englishman to produce a piano with each note perfectly balanced in tone—he had no true ear.

Another expression of opinion by Mr. Lindlar was that English pianos were "all very well if you want to play English music."

Cross-examined by Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., Mrs. Curnock said she wrote what Mr. Lindlar said, and the paper published what she wrote. She was sure of that.

Mr. Justice Darling: If I were a journalist, and papers did not publish what I wrote I suppose I should cease to be a journalist—(laughter)—and if, as a Judge, I sentenced a man to death, and the Sheriff hanged counsel, I should resign. (Renewed laughter.)

Mrs. Curnock confessed that she had a German piano, and could not play it properly.

"A PATRIOTIC GERMAN."

Mr. Frank Attwater, editor of the "Musical Courier," recalled a conversation he had with the plaintiff some time ago. Mr. Lindlar said Great Britain would not be able to hold out financially to the end of the war.

Mr. George Samuel Ferdinando, a surveyor, of Hailsham, Sussex, who explained that his family came to this country in the seventeenth century, gave evidence that he had known the plaintiff for twelve years. He always looked on him as a patriotic German.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE IN AMERICA,

A PRESENTATION FROM YALE UNIVERSITY.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who is still in the United States, recently visited New Haven (Conn.), where he was presented with the Yale Bicentennial Medal. In making the presentation the President of the University said:

Apart from its share in the debt which the West owes the East, Yale acknowledges special obligation to India which it can never repay. To your country our scholars are indebted for a large source of their inspiration. For three-quarters of a century the classics of India have been taught in these halls and the Sanskrit studies of W. D. Whitney are one of the brightest ornaments in Yale's scholastic crown. To your country we owe our local habitation and our name. Two centuries ago the Collegiate School of the Colony of Connecticut was firmly established in New Haven by the gifts of Governor Yale of Fort St. George; and the fortune which enabled him to make these gifts was acquired perhaps not scrupulously, in the Indian Peninsula. In recognition of these obligations and many others, I have the honour to present you, as a memorial of your visit, with the Yale Bicentennial Medal. We welcome you as one of the great brotherhood of seekers for light and truth; we honour you as one to whom it has been given to help thousands—yea, millions—in that search.

THK STATE OF THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce in its "Monthly Record" for January says:—

The year has been a very prosperous one in the yarn trade, the small output having naturally strengthened prices, and the prospects for the next half-year are excellent, especially for the fine counts. Manufacturers generally are doing well now, but their prosperity is of more recent date, and though sized greys have improved in demand those who specialised in them have been compelled largely to turn on to the purer makes for finishing. The Eastern demand has fluctuated a good deal but India is prosperous, and some heavy buying in the autumn months greatly strengthened the market here. A good deal has been made of the Japanese competition, and one must not under-rate it, as progress has been made to an extent that is certainly disquieting, but the number of looms engaged in Japan on goods for India would be insignificant if it were not to be increased. Our cloth markets generally have done well for us—some of them remarkably well—and the home trade has been consistently healthy though there has been less demand for heavy cloths for the War Office. On the whole, Lancashire may be congratulated on having proved itself adaptable to a changing demand, and many manufacturers have experimented with success in unaccustomed directions.

Shri Shankaracharya (Shringeri Verupaksha Matha) has given the title of Kavya Chandrika to Mrs. Radhabai Apte, daughter of Mr. Bhaskarhao Orikar of Poona for her extraordinary proficiency in composing poems.

As a result of the election of the Punjab Chief's Association the Hon. Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia has been elected President and Khan Zulfiqer Ali Khan, as Honorary Secretary (re-elected).

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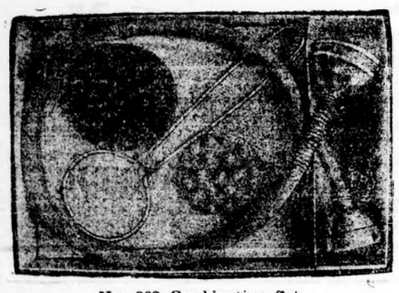

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MEDICAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

The Medical Conference on the control of veneral diseases, organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, will be held in the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-morrow from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

After the opening address by the President, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, and an address by the Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, I.M.S., the following papers will be read:—

"The Control of Venereal Diseases by the State and the Position of the Health Officer. The Work being done in England," by Dr. J. A. Turner, C.I.E.

"The Incidence of the Diseases in Bombay," by Dr. A. Powell.

"The Control of the Diseases in Bombay," by Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, and Dr. K. M. Dubash.

Then there will be demonstrations of the modern methods of Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis by the Staff of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Major W. G. Liston will show the method of taking specimens for diagnosis, while Dr. D. A. Turkhud, Mr. Mackenzie Wallis and Assistant Surgeon Avari will demonstrate the bacteriological procedure.

The following papers will also be read:—

"The Control of the Diseases in the Army in India," by Major A. T. Frost, R.A.M.C.

"Facilities for the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases in Bombay," by Major T. S. Novis, I.M.S.

"Treatment of Syphilis," by the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, M.D. and Dr. R. V. Patel, M.D.

"Treatment of Gonorrhoea," by Dr. Shivdas Purmananddass, and Dr. W. Nunan, M.D.

INDIAN CATHOLICS AND THE DRINK EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to approach you with a humble and respectful request, namely, to be so good as to find space for the following in your influential journal.

The Indian Catholic community suffers from drink-evil and certain forms of devotion and socials that lead thereto. In almost every parish, feasts are got up now in honour of the Blessed Virgin, now in honour of this Saint, and now that. In order to celebrate these feasts becomingly, subscriptions are called for. Some lady or ladies, some gentleman or gentlemen, generally friend or friends of the Parish-priest, gets or get inspired with the idea aforesaid and goes or go about the parish house to house with subscription lists in hand to their fellow-parishioners to help the devotion or keep up the proposed festival. In order not to displease the party that calls upon you, or not to be thought of as indifferent to devotion or religion, you rather unwillingly subscribe, and you do so through your nose as these recurring demands are really provoking. The money thus collected goes to the priest and is squandered away in singing the Mass and in performing various ceremonials with pomp and circumstance. I have touched on this practice, because I consider it is growing more and more troublesome and requires to be checked. And I think it will be so checked if it is publicly made known and the attention of the ecclesiastical authorities drawn to it. I am inclined to think that the object of getting up these affairs is to bring grist to the mills of the principal figure who, I fear, is generally behind the scenes. In places outside the City and Island of Bombay, *i.e.*, Salsette and Bassein, these feasts occasion excessive drinking and are the source and cause of intemperance and of quarrels, etc., which we all so much deplore. Nobody is benefitted from these things save and except the priest and the liquor-seller; the public suffers in health and wealth; nay, habits of intemperance are produced, and they are inherited, and, I fear, handed from father to son. In the City and Island of Bombay the practice has equally done harm, and you will find that the victims of drink have ruined their families. The records of the Police Court, if properly examined, will show that the fountain-head of brawls and quarrels lies in the celebrations of festivals with *eclat* as they proudly describe the same in print. I could say more on this subject, but I shall close this letter with an urgent appeal to the leaders of the Indian Catholic community—the Goans, the East Indians, and the Mangaloreans to forget, if there be any, all their petty differences and jealousies and combine for the purpose of checking the drink-evil into one body to fight vigorously against the common enemy.—Yours, etc.,

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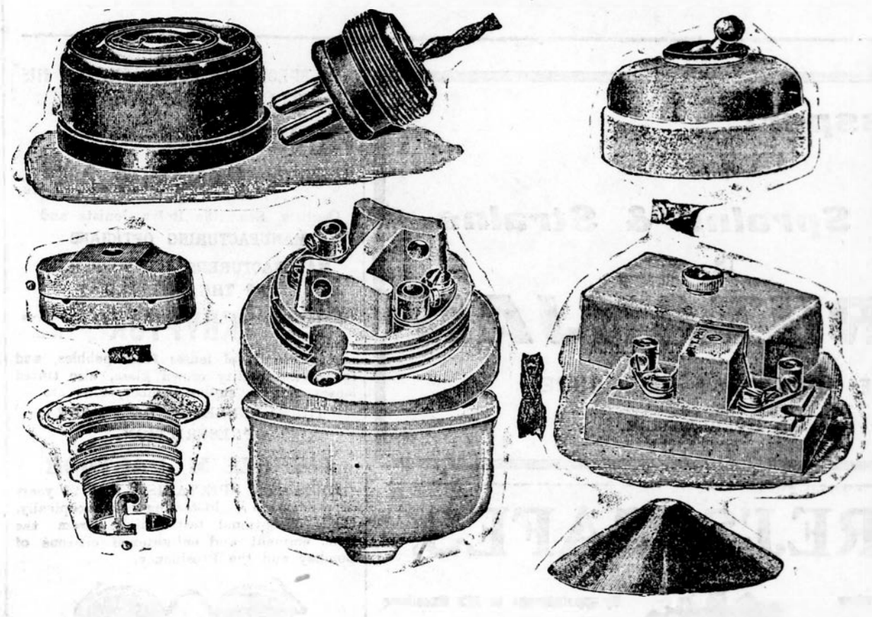

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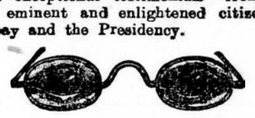

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